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SURPRISE LANDING ON FRENCH COAST BY BRITISH FOILED

Attack Biggest Since Hostilities Began In Europe

ONE DESTROYER SUNK

Domei

BERLIN, March 28.—In a special communique issued at noon today, the German High Command announced that British naval forces which attempted to land in the Bay of St. Nazaire Friday night were smashed by German naval and anti-aircraft batteries.

British forces which succeeded in landing were encircled and annihilated by swift action by German troops, the communique said.

A large number of British prisoners were taken, while numerous British naval units were sunk and the remainder put to flight, stated the communique.

German Communique

Domei

BERLIN, March 28.—A British attempt to affect a landing at St. Nazaire, on the western coast of France, was completely frustrated, the German High Command announced today.

The text of the High Command communique was as follows:

"In an attempt to attack the submarine base and destroy the harbor facilities in St. Nazaire, the British naval force attempted to land powerful troops in the Loire estuary last night. The attempt, however, was frustrated by our counter-attacks and over 100 British soldiers were taken prisoner.

"The British navy attempted to blockade the St. Nazaire port with an old American destroyer fully laden with explosives. The destroyer was blown up by fierce German artillery fire before reaching its goal.

"According to reports so far in hand, the German navy destroyed one enemy destroyer, nine motor torpedo boats and four torpedo boats in the fighting. No damage was suffered by the German navy.

"Early this morning our torpedo boats encountered a superior British destroyer formation, which broke off the engagement after receiving several direct hits."

British Losses Heavy

Domei

BERLIN, March 28.—German forces sank 95 per cent of the British transport ships which took part in the British landing attempt at St. Nazaire, on the French West Coast, Friday night, military circles here revealed today.

The attack at St. Nazaire was the largest landing ever to be undertaken on the European continent by the British since the beginning of the war in Europe, these circles said.

The British landing party at St. Nazaire was said to have been virtually annihilated by German troops.

German circles scornfully termed the landing the "Maisky Attack," since it is believed the attempt was made upon the persistent demands of the Soviet Ambassador to Britain, Ivan Maisky, for a British landing on the European continent.

British Report

Domei

LISBON, March 28.—The British High Command has announced that combined British land, sea and air forces early this morning attacked St. Nazaire, near the mouth of the Loire River on the French West Coast, according to a London report received here today.

Further official announcement of the attack will be made as soon as the British forces return, the communique said.

MEXICO PLANS TO SEND AXIS DIPLOMATS TO U.S.

Negotiations Now Under Way Between Two Governments, N.Y. Times Reports

Domei

VICHY, March 27.—The New York Times today reported that the Mexican Government recently notified the United States Government that arrangements are under way for the transfer of Axis diplomats in Mexico to the United States, where they will be permitted to stay until their withdrawal to their respective countries, according to New York dispatches.

The Mexican Government has demanded a guarantee of the United States Government that the Axis diplomats sent to the United States will not be arrested or interned, the report further revealed.

More Banks Permitted To Open New Branches In Move to Up Savings

To further bolster national savings, the Finance Ministry yesterday granted permission for the opening of 120 branches of ordinary banks, savings banks and trust companies throughout the Empire, according to Domei. This was the second mass-issuing of permits by the Finance Ministry, 118 branches of banks and trust companies having been granted permission to open last fall. Finance Ministry authorities believe that the increasing number of branches of bank and trust companies will contribute greatly to the further absorption of the floating purchasing power of Japan.

METHOD OF CHOOSING CANDIDATES STUDIED

Names of People Running for Lower House to Be Announced By Government, April 4

HEATED ELECTION SEEN

Tokyo Branch of Seijitaisei Kyogikai Selects 121 Men Who Will Run for Office

The names of candidates for seats in the House of Representatives, as selected by the Yokusan Seijitaisei Kyogikai, newly-created recommendation body, are expected to be announced on April 4, when the Government will publish officially the date of the general election, it was reliably learned.

The local chapters of the recommendation body already have begun selecting candidates in order to notify the final result to the headquarters by the end of this month, while some aspirants have commenced necessary preparations for their candidature, it is said.

In this connection, political observers believe, although a considerable number of people will declare their candidature in the forthcoming election since it is the first to be held after the dissolution of political parties, pending the announcement by the Yokusan Seijitaisei Kyogikai of its candidates, the number of electorial districts without competition also will be greater than in the previous elections.

Election Methods Studied

At the meeting of the Yokusan Seijitaisei Kyogikai held on Saturday afternoon, discussions were held in connection with the form of recommendation letters to be sent to the selected candidates and five tentatives plans were decided.

It was also agreed that the number of men to be selected should be between 15 and 25, and that the name of the president of the Kyogikai alone is sufficient in representing the Kyogikai itself. Furthermore, it was suggested that instead of calling a general meeting each time a candidate is to be selected, the entire procedure should be left to the discretion of the committee, reporting the results to the general meeting.

Though a few informal proposals were made during the course of the conference, the absence of such suggestions as giving guidance internally to the local branches of the Kyogikai in selecting the candidates is viewed with interest.

The Tokyo branch of the Yokusan Seijitaisei Kyogikai held a general meeting at its headquarters on Saturday morning to select the candidates, but pending further preparations, it was decided that the official nomination should be made during another general meeting slated to be called on March 31.

Meanwhile, as a result of a meeting held by the Kanagawa branch of the Yokusan Seijitaisei Kyogikai on Saturday afternoon, an aggregate of 37 nominees were named who, it was decided, will be recommended to the headquarters today. The fact that majority of the candidates are newcomers is worthy of public attention.

At the meeting of the Yokusan Seijitaisei Kyogikai, Tokyo branch, called on Sunday morning, the total number of candidates reached 121, inclusive of all the wards. The final decision in selecting the final candidates will be reached at the general meeting scheduled for April 1. It is interesting to note that of the total number of selected candidates all but 24 men, who are currently members of the House of Representatives, were new runners.

NANKING PRESIDENT REAFFIRMS PLEDGE TO KEEP CLOSE TIES

Wang Outlines Policy to Be Taken in Future for Development of Nation

2ND ANNIVERSARY TODAY

National Government to Endeavor to Win Full Cooperation of Overseas Chinese

Domei

NANKING, March 28.—Speaking before a large crowd of Japanese and foreign correspondents at his official residence on the eve of the second anniversary of the return to Nanking, of China's capital, President Wang Ching-wei this afternoon clarified the policy of the Nanking Government toward the Greater East Asia War, pledging the closest possible cooperation with Japan both during and after the war.

Answering questions posed by the correspondents President Wang disclosed the policy of the National Government toward various problems now confronting it, including the Government's policy toward Chinese overseas merchants and settlers, development of a new national movement, launching of a campaign for the formation of East Asia League of Nations and the complete eradication of Communism from China.

Wang's Statement

A summarized translation of his statement follows:

The Sino-Japanese conflict has now transformed itself into the Greater East Asia War. The Sino-Japanese cooperation aimed at by the peace movement and permanent peace of East Asia have now developed from mere faith into action. It is for the purpose of cooperating with Japan to the fullest extent for the successful conduct of the Greater East Asia War that the National Government is making every possible effort to consolidate itself in the fields of military, politics, finance, economics and culture.

There is now not the slightest doubt but that the Chungking regime will crumble down together with the collapse of the Anglo-American influence. Therefore, it is the policy of the National Government not only to propel general peace but also to lay down the foundation for reconstruction work after peace returns. It is also the duty of the National Government in the course of the current war to share the responsibility of fulfilling the work behind the guns and to make full preparations for sharing the work of reconstruction after the war.

The National Government will leave no stone unturned to arouse the keenest patriotism among the overseas Chinese merchants and settlers, so that the efforts of those who worked hard under the pressure of the Anglo-American imperialism will bear fruit in the way of contribution toward the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The New National Movement

The proposed new national movement will be chiefly aimed at accelerating the arrival of general peace and the strengthening of the National Government, mobilizing the spiritual power of the whole nation. It will also be aimed at the development from individualism to totalitarianism, from nationalism in a narrow sense to a confederation of States. In the first stage, propaganda work will be undertaken throughout the nation; in the second stage actual training and education of young students toward this end will be conducted and in the third stage these trained young men will be commissioned with the work of launching a strong campaign for the diffusion of the ideals among the people at large.

Once the Greater East Asia War is terminated, the East Asia League of nations should be developed from the stage of an ideal to action. The activities of the Kuomingtang in this respect will be based upon the Three People's Principles and the Pan-Asiaism of the late Dr. Sun Yat Sen, with a view to realizing this goal.

The Communist Party is an enemy of East Asia. It is simply imbued with the idea of resistance, is disturbing not only the peace of China but also the peace of East Asia as a whole. The Communist Party is, therefore, not only an enemy of China but also of East Asia as a whole. Needless to say, the surviving influence of Communism in China must be uprooted both in thought and action.

Model Peace Zone

The work of building up a model peace zone is making satisfactory progress both horizontally and vertically. Horizontally, the sphere of the model peace zone has been extended from the northern part of the Shanghai-Nanking zone to the southern part of the same area. Vertically, the work of the model peace zone has been very much deepened with the progress of the annihilation of bandits. The urgent problem is to realize autonomy of the model peace zone both finan-

(Continued on Page 2)

Story of Japanese Struggle for Abolition Of Perpetual Leases Told by Foreign Office

With the abolition of the perpetual lease now effected, Shunichi Matsumoto, Director of the Treaty Bureau of the Foreign Office reviewed the efforts made by the successive cabinets toward the abolition of the system, according to Domei.

Mr. Matsumoto said, "The proposal to abolish the perpetual lease system in Japan was first submitted to the Hague Tribunal after the turn of the century. That was a very courageous step considering the international position of Japan at the time. At that time, Mr. Denison, a British subject, was acting as an adviser to the Foreign Office, and he felt confident that Japan would win the case, because Japan was fully justified in the claim. However, after two proceedings since November 1904, Japan lost the case on May 22 of the following year, contrary to her expectations.

"After the Russo-Japanese War, the then Foreign Minister, Marquis Jutaro Komura attempted to abolish the system by negotiating with Britain. The idea was to settle the matter by paying money, but Britain asked for an exorbitant price and the negotiations failed.

"About 10 years ago, the question again came up to the fore, because the financing of local governments was adversely affected, not being able to levy taxes on the perpetual leases.

"A special committee for the perpetual lease was organized in the Foreign Office, and this machinery instructed local governments to enforce collection of taxes on the lots held by perpetual lease holders, and it was specially tried in Kobe.

"Mr. Marshall Martin, who was then representing perpetual lease holders in Yokohama suggested to the then British Ambassador to change the perpetual lease into land ownership by receiving a payment of two or three million yen. The British Ambassador then approached the Foreign Office with the proposition, but the Foreign Office did not lend its ear to the proposal but continued to collect local taxes on the perpetual lease, and Britain at last agreed to the abolition of the system. That is the whole story of the abolition of the system," Mr. Matsumoto said.

HSINKING EXPEDITES STEEL PRODUCTION

Chosen-North China Liaison Conference to Study Commodity Exchange Slated

Domei

HSINKING, March 28.—The iron and steel production increase plan of Japan, Manchoukuo and China will serve as the pivot of the 1942 materials mobilization plan of Manchoukuo, clarified Mr. Rokuzo Takebe, Director of the General Affairs Bureau of Manchoukuo in a press interview here today.

Commenting on the Japan-Manchoukuo-China production increase scheme, Mr. Takebe stated, "The materials mobilization plan of Manchoukuo will be officially decided upon on the basis of the outcome of discussions at a special conference which is scheduled to be held in Tokyo soon for studying measures for bolstering up industrial productivity in Japan, Manchoukuo and China.

"Discussions at the conference will center on an epochal iron and steel production increase plan which is applicable to the three countries concerned," he said.

Mr. Takebe also revealed that arrangements have been completed with the Autonomous Government of Mongolia for the exchange of personnel, and that a formal agreement to that effect would be signed between Manchoukuo and Mongolia in the near future.

The Chosen-North China Liaison Conference will be held either in Dairen or Seoul about April 10 for the purpose of studying measures to accelerate the exchange of staple

(Continued on Page 2)

NAZIS SMASH STRONG SOVIET ARMY DRIVES

Luftwaffe Deals Out Punishing Blows to Enemy on Widely Scattered Fronts

Domei

BERLIN, March 28.—A total of 21 Soviet aircraft and 35 tanks were destroyed on March 27 in the fighting between German and Soviet forces on the eastern front, the German High Command announced this afternoon.

The communique issued by the High Command reads.

"On the Kerch Peninsula and in the southern section of the eastern front, weak attacks and patrol advance of the enemy were repulsed. In the central and northern sections of the same front, the Soviet forces attempted attacks with strong forces supported by tanks, but were unsuccessful.

"German bombers on the night of March 27 attacked important military establishments in Moscow. In engagements on the eastern front yesterday, the Soviet forces lost 21 aircraft and 35 tanks.

"In North Africa, a large number of British troops were captured by our forces in night engagements in the Tmimi region.

"German dive bombers attacked the harbor facilities of Tobruk and scored direct hits on an enemy transport.

"Air attacks on the airdrome in Malta Island as well as on the naval shipyards and port facilities of La Valetta were continued day and night.

"Our air force operating in the south and east coasts of England carried out furious raids on several ports there and damaged two freighters."

Foreign News Spotlight

Exclusive Flashes

F.D.R. ASSUMES MORE DICTATORIAL POWERS

LISBON, March 28.—The United States took another big step toward becoming a wholly totalitarian State when President Roosevelt yesterday signed a bill authorizing the administration to take over any property needed for the war effort, to commandeer machinery, and to order manufacturers to work under industrial direction, a report from Washington disclosed today.

The bill will go into effect immediately as it had passed both Houses, and was only awaiting the President's signature.

MORE AMERICAN SHIPS TORPEDOED IN ATLANTIC

BUENOS AIRES, March 28.—On the heels of President Roosevelt's order to the Navy to tighten its watch against Axis submarine raiders off the coasts of the United States, the War Department admitted on Saturday that two more medium-sized American merchant vessels had been torpedoed off the United State's Atlantic Coast.

The Washington report added that 34 survivors of an Allied vessel which had been torpedoed and sunk were landed at an unnamed Canadian east coast port on Saturday. They had been adrift for four and a half days in open boats before they were picked up, the report said.

LAVAL'S RE-ENTRY INTO VICHY CABINET SEEN

LISBON, March 28.—Pierre Laval, former French Vice-Minister, returned to his Paris home recently from Vichy where he had a series of conferences with Marshal Henri P. Petain, dispatches from the French capital revealed.

Although official Vichy circles maintained silence concerning the widely reported interviews between the two, reliable sources in Vichy revealed that Laval, who is a strong pro-Axis supporter, will re-enter the French Cabinet shortly.

U.S. TO SEND NEGRO TROOPS TO AUSTRALIA

BUENOS AIRES, March 29.—Colonel Henry L. Stimson, United States Secretary of War, announced yesterday in Washington that negro troops will soon be sent to Australia to join the American and Australian forces there, according to reports from the United States last night.

The War Secretary further announced that over 1,000 negroes are being trained as reserve officers in the United States Military Academy, and added that the highest ranking negro officer at present is a Brigadier-General, the report said.

JAPANESE DESTROY CHINESE RED FORCE IN NORTH WENTENG

30,000 Communist Troops Trapped in Eastern Part of Shantung Peninsula

CHIANG'S ARMY DIVIDED

Chungking's General Tang Po-in Asks Reinforcements to Squelch Dissidents

Domei

TSINGTAO, March 27.—Japanese naval landing parties, sweeping away Red troops south of Weihaiwei, at the northeastern tip of Shantung Peninsula, in concert with Japanese Army Units yesterday smashed some 800 Communists in an encounter at a point some 20 kilometers north of Wenteng, south of Weihaiwei, according to field dispatches reaching here.

Chinese Reds Trapped

Approximately 30,000 Chinese communist troops now have been completely trapped by Japanese Army and Navy Forces around Chuchiya Mountain in the eastern part of Shantung Peninsula, the Nichi Nichi reported from the Shantung front today.

Japanese Forces which launched a concerted offensive against the enemy early Wednesday morning already have advanced to Wenteng and Tashuipo, both approximately 40 kilometers south of Weihaiwei, the report said.

Meanwhile, other Japanese detachments reportedly have reached Siakiu and Shuitaotsi, both 13 kilometers north of Pingto, as well as Laiyang and Wangshui, both 33 kilometers northeast of Haiyang.

Reds Pursued

Domei

ON SHANTUNG PENINSULA, March 29.—The Japanese Oshima Unit, which encircled enemy troops in the vicinity of Chaoyuan in northwestern Shantung Peninsula, now is steadily continuing mopping-up operations.

In response to activities of the land forces, Japanese Army Air Units have visited Laiyang in central Shantung Peninsula, blasting nearby establishments including military barracks.

Meanwhile, the Japanese Ikeda, Nagatomo, Takemitsu and other detachments, in pursuit of retreating Communist remnants, on March 26 pressed hard upon Chuchihya, base of enemy rampancy in Shantung Peninsula.

Tang Asks for Help

The Communist New Fourth Army, under the command of General Chen I, launched a fierce attack on Chungking forces under the command of General Tang Po-in in Tsingkiang Province, the Miyako reported today from Shanghai.

It was said that General Tang Po-in has appealed to the Chungking regime for the immediate dispatch of reinforcements.

Rules Issued

Domei

HONGKONG, March 28.—To ensure maintenance of peace and order and securing stabilization of the daily livelihood of the citizens here, the Government-General today promulgated an ordinance providing for strict control of the entry, and residence of visitors and transportation and commercial transactions of materials.

The ordinance, which will be effective immediately, apply to all persons except Japanese officers and men, employes of the Japanese Army, and to all goods except war materials.

By virtue of the new order the Office of Government-General will prohibit entry of those who come under the following:

1. Persons belonging to the enemy Powers.
2. Persons considered as inimical foreigners.
3. Persons who have committed or may commit actions in disturbance of peace and order or espionage.
4. Those who may disturb military discipline or engage in detrimental political and economic activities.
5. Persons suffering from various mental diseases.
6. Persons unable to earn their own livelihood.
7. Persons deemed unfit to reside here from the point of view of social welfare and military affairs.
8. Persons deemed harmful to the security of air defense and other strategy.

The commanders of the Japanese Gendarmerie here will be charged with the enforcement of the order.

Burmese Heroes Honored

Domei

RANGOON, March 28.—Memorial services for Burmese volunteers who have been killed in action while cooperating with the Japanese Forces during the campaign in the Burma area, were held at the Shwe Dagon Pagoda here at 9:00 a.m. today.

JAPANESE BOMB MILITARY BASES IN PORT MORESBY

France Welcomes Mitani's Selection As Envoy to Vichy

Domei

VICHY, March 28.—The appointment of Mr. Takanobu Mitani as Japanese Ambassador to Vichy has been heralded among official quarters here as definite proof of Japan's great interest in Franco-Japanese relations. The new Ambassador is fully familiar with French conditions and has numerous friends in the French Foreign Office as well as other important Government organs whose acquaintance he cultivated during his three year's stay in Paris as first secretary and later as counselor of the Japanese Embassy. Meantime, it was learned that Mr. Ken Harada, newly-appointed Minister to the Vatican, is scheduled to leave for his post immediately upon the arrival of Ambassador Mitani from Switzerland.

SILK'S IMPORTANCE IN EAST ASIA TOLD

Agriculture Minister Tells People of New Mission Imposed on Sericulturists

COAL PRICES REVISED

Regulation Issued for Purpose Of Encouraging Increased Production

In a 20-minute radio address over station JOAK Saturday night, Hiroya Ino, Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, stressed the mounting importance of raw silk as cardinal source of fibrous and foodstuff materials in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, according to Domei.

"Japanese sericulturists in the past have concentrated their efforts on the production of raw silk which would serve as a suitable raw material for the manufacture of stockings for American women," Mr. Ino stated, "but now, the situation has been entirely changed."

The Minister pointed out that with the outbreak of the World War as a turning point, the raw silk industry of Japan has been shouldered with an entirely new and gigantic task.

"The necessity of exporting even a single bale of raw silk to the United States has ceased to exist," said Mr. Ino, "and sericulturists of Japan now have assumed the new and important mission of supplying cardinal fibrous and foodstuffs resources to the peoples in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere."

Under the circumstances, Mr. Ino urged the Japanese raw silk industrialists to become alive to the new guiding principle which now leads the raw silk industry and strive for the production of superior species and varieties of cocoons suitable for the new purpose.

"In raising cocoons, sericulturists should not be contented merely with the production of raw silk. They must produce both good raw silk and good chrysalis, and thus supply a fiber and a food." Mr. Ino stated.

Urging that the future of the raw silk industry is bright and encouraging, Mr. Ino declared that sericulturists should devote themselves to improving production methods through the simplification and rationalization of production processes and the reduction of production cost.

"By so doing, you men engaged in the raw silk industry will come to play a really important role in Japan's drive for the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere," Mr. Ino concluded.

Coal Prices Revised

For the purpose of coping with new developments in the supply-demand of coal and encouraging the production of superior coal, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry yesterday issued a license for revision of the sale and purchase prices of coal by the Japan Coal Company, which exercises exclusive control over the production, distribution and consumption of coal in Japan.

The revised price list follows:

(Per metric ton)

Purchase Prices—

Items	High	Low
	—(Yen)—	
Material Coal ..	4.91 up	3.21 down
Coal for Gas Generation (A class)	3.61 up	2.71 up
Coal for Gas Generation (B		

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Aircraft Carry Out Large Raid Over Port Darwin

1,300 DUTCH TAKEN

Domei

LISBON, March 28.—Japanese Air Units this morning again roared over Port Moresby, in New Guinea, and bombed remaining military establishments, it was reported here today from Sydney.

Port Darwin Raided

Domei

LISBON, March 28.—Australian authorities announced that formations of Japanese aircraft at about noon today conducted another bombing raid on Port Darwin, according to a Sydney dispatch reaching here.

Troops Surrender

Domei

MEDAN, March 28.—Enemy troops which have been entrenched in the mountain ranges in the central part of Sumatra and have continued strong resistance unconditionally surrendered to the Japanese Forces at 5:50 p.m. yesterday.

These troops which surrendered were disarmed this evening at Koetatjane, a point about 100 kilometers west of Medan.

Army to Take Over

Domei

SURABAYA, March 28.—The Japanese Army today proclaimed that a military administration will come into force in the seven States of eastern Java and, with the assurance that loyal officials, life, property and religious liberty will be respected, the populace are showing absolute trust in the Japanese Forces

Military administration has been in force in the western part of the island since March 8.

1,300 Men Surrender

Domei

ON BORNEO FRONT, March 28.—Waving white flags, 1,324 Dutch troops, including 275 officers, which had been continuing to offer resistance in the vicinity of Samarinda, in violation of Dutch orders to cease fighting on March 20, unconditionally surrendered to the Japanese Forces and were immediately disarmed.

On the other hand, Japanese special landing parties engaged in mopping-up operations against enemy remnants in and around Samarinda on March 10, trapped and compelled the surrender of a large enemy force.

During these engagements, Japanese Forces seized 70 vessels of less than 150-ton capacity, six high-angle guns, six trench-mortars and about 1,500 rifles.

MANY AXIS NATIONALS RESCUED IN BANDOENG

162 Germans Included in Number of Persons Set Free by Japanese

Domei

BATAVIA, March 28.—Among the nationals of the Axis Powers rescued in Bandoeng by the Japanese Forces operating in Java Island were 162 Germans, including five National Socialist Party members, it was learned today.

Other persons saved by the Japanese include 24 Thai nationals, 24 Italians, one Bulgarian, 16 French and 31 Swiss, as well as 11 Catholic priests.

According to the census report published last year, there were 290 National Socialists in Bandoeng, but apart from the five who were rescued, it has been ascertained that the rest were sent to India.

JAPAN TRANSFERS MORE ENEMY ASSETS TO CHINA

Land and Buildings in Hangchow Turned Over to Chekiang Government

Domei

SHANGHAI, March 28.—Japanese Army authorities in China have decided to transfer enemy assets in Hangchow, Chekiang Province, to the Provincial Government of Chekiang, it was learned today.

The enemy assets at present under custody of the Japanese police in Hangchow, are listed as 90 cases including land and buildings and the ceremony of their transfer to the Government of Chekiang Province will be held next Monday, it was revealed.

It is recalled that a total of 170 cases of enemy assets in Shanghai, Nanking and Hangchow already have been returned to China.

TWO-DAY CEREMONY AT YASUKUNI ENDED

Okinawa, Taiwan War Orphans To Return Home Today—Others to Leave Tuesday

The spiritual reunion of the war orphans with their fathers ended yesterday amidst the deep emotions and many vows of the children.

The day began with the entering of the 278 war orphans from Kagoshima at 8 a.m. After purifying their hands and mouths, these children of more than 2,500 ascended the Shrine in the order of Kagoshima, Aichi, Kagawa, Hokkaido, Taiwan, Osaka, and Tokyo Prefectures, and bowing their heads before the inner shrine where the their spirits of their fathers are dwelling in peace, they spoke with their fathers, vowing that they will become good children worthy of their fathers.

As each group came out of the shrine after its 30 minutes worship, people who had come to worship gave bows of gratitude upon noticing that these were the war orphans. There was a woman who ran to the side of a orphan girl and taking a comb out of her hair, gently combed away the hanging hair from the girl's forehead.

The beautiful cherry blossoms of the compound seemed to be smiling upon the children.

At 3 p.m. the 229 children of the Tokyo group left the shrine and thus ended the spiritual union of the 2,500 war orphans of that day. The 5,059 War orphans of the first and second days were then taken on an excursion trip to the Kobuko Kan (National Defense Hall) and Yuju Kan, after which each group completed its individual program of that day.

Their wish fulfilled, the children returned to their designated lodging last night, and at 8 a.m. today, the groups from Okinawa, Taiwan, Kwantung will return to their mothers to report about the unforgettable reunion with their fathers. The other groups will leave either today or tomorrow.

TIME FAVORS GERMAN SUPPLY OF FOODSTUFFS

Factors Controlling Rationing Revealed by Berlin Paper—Optimism Expressed

Transocean

BERLIN, March 28.—Fundamental factors controlling the food rationing system in Germany and the future program relating to it are discussed in a leading article of the Voelkischer Beobachter.

The reasons for the reduction in the meat, fat and bread rations in the country were declared by the Berlin journal to be: the unfavorable weather conditions for the past two years which resulted in only average crops throughout Europe, the increased demand for food because of the expanded army and war-industry workers who are entitled to extra rations, the employment of two and a half million foreign workers and millions of war prisoners, the program of feeding industrial areas in certain occupied areas, and the support of Finland. "We National Socialists are accustomed to face difficulties," the newspaper continued, "and these are an incentive to us to overcome them."

Entitled "Safeguarding Our Future," the article suggested that a program for the increasing of food production in Europe, especially in those areas which had been given assistance by Germany to overcome the difficulties of the initial stages of their agricultural development to gain self-sufficiency, and the mobilization of the German people for agricultural and harvesting labor. Emphasis was made for an ample supply of fertilizers and fuel for farm machineries. Territories gained in eastern Europe have overcome the limited productivity of Germany, and the ingenuity and knowledge of the German peasants will bring about a surplus of foodstuffs next year, but the article warned that the time is coming when the Reich will have to live on its own resources.

The Deutsche Diplomatisch Politische Korrespondenz declared that the food restrictions in Germany were only of a temporary nature and differed in nature with those effective in Great Britain. The British are greatly concerned with their future supplies as the losses of shipping tonnage increases, while Germany, on the other hand, knows that time is in her favor as each year production in the eastern territories will increase.

Mascots for Sailors

Three truck-loads of multi-sized dolls donated by the students of Kansai girls' schools were received by the Navy Ministry yesterday, according to the Hochi. Similar dolls already have been sent to the Army Ministry. These dolls were made by the girl students as one means of expressing their gratitude to the Japanese soldiers who are fighting in the southern regions, the journal revealed.

Tornado Hits Illinois

Transocean

LISBON, March 17—Twenty people were killed and approximately 200 injured when a tornado swept through the northeastern section of Illinois on Monday, according to reports from New York. Considerable damage is said to have been caused to buildings.

Damaged Bridges Can't Stop Their Advance

The mighty Japanese Forces will keep on advancing until final victory is won. The enemy may resort to his "scorched earth" tactics and damage roads and bridges, but obstacles such as these mean nothing to the Imperial troops. Seen above, an infantry unit is in hot pursuit of the fleeing enemy somewhere in Sumatra. The opposing forces perhaps thought their retreat would be covered by the blowing up of this bridge but they forgot to include the ingenuity of the Japanese Engineering Corps in their calculations. (Censored by War Ministry)

Silk's Importance In East Asia Told

(Continued From Page 1)

class)	3.51 up	2.61 up
Coal for General Consumption	3.51 up	0.81 up
Sale Prices—		
Material Coal ..	1.32 up	0.38 down
Coal for Gas Generation (A class)	0.47 up	0.43 down
Coal for Gas Generation (B class)	0.37 up	0.53 down
Coal for General Consumption	1.31 up	1.39 down

Syria Politicians Arrested

Transocean

ANKARA, March 18.—Many prominent politicians have been arrested in Syria as a direct consequence of a political riot which occurred two weeks ago, according to reports received here last night. Several other politicians were said to have escaped across the Turkish frontier.

Sato Arrives in Kuibishev

Domei

VICHY, March 28.—Naotake Sato newly-appointed Japanese Ambassador to the Soviet Union, arrived at Kuibishev, according to information reaching here today.

Hsinking Expedites Steel Production

(Continued From Page 1)

commodities between the two countries and discussing power-supply and land planning issues, according to Mr. Takebe.

Exchange Planned

Domei

PEKING, March 28.—The question of an exchange settlement and barter system for North China coal and Central China cotton have been discussed at a North and Central China trade liaison conference, which has been held here for three days since March 26.

Representatives of Central China at the conference will confer tomorrow with Mongolian delegates on various trade problems and later will proceed to Manchoukuo for a conference with authorities there.

ITALY CELEBRATES 19TH AVIATION DAY

Mussolini Lauds Fascist Pilots Who Built Up Air Strength Of Country

ROME, March 29—High tribute was paid to the pioneers of Italian aviation on the occasion of the 19th anniversary of the founding of Fascist aviation, in an address made on March 28, according to the Stefani. Premier Mussolini stated:

"Forty-nine posthumous golden medals and six golden medals to living pilots give new glory to the Fatherland and consecrate the untamed war spirit of our race. Today, the 19th anniversary of the air force, it is worth remembering, the past that is near but seems far and incredible.

"The truth si: When the blackshirts' revoluntion resulted in a new Government, aviation was insignificant. During the years from 1919 to 1922, weeds were growing in the aviation camps and in the hangars there were only relics of planes.

"We called the roll and everybody replied; the will was pushed and aviation rose again. The Fascist aviation crossed, the Mediterranean, reaching the Black sea and, lead by Balbo crossed the Atlantic. After the hour of war arrived, the Italian pilots participated in the war for reconquering Lybia, the war for the Empire, the war to free Spain from Bolshevism and the actual war against the demo-plutocratic bolshevistic coalition, the war to set Italy definitely free and to break the chains that make her a prisoner of her sea.

"In this war the Italian pilots are again giving themselves as a supreme offer. The souls of the dead pilots are leading the squadrons to which they belonged and to remember them gives us strength as the droning of the engines of their planes. The dead pilots are living and will live forever in the memor yof the Italian people."

JAPANESE PRESS COMMENTS

Sunday, March 29

ASAHI—Perpetual Leaseholds Wiped Out; India, Beware of British Cajolery

YOMIURI—Beware of British Claws

NICHI NICHI—India Should Avoid Becoming a British Military Base

Perpetual Leaseholds Wiped Out

ASAHI—Noteworthy is the wiping out of the last relic of unequal international commitments with the promulgation of the Imperial Ordinance on March 28 pertaining to the adjustment of the perpetual lease system, established 85 years ago, as closing the last page of a historic movement for the restoration of national rights to Japan.

The perpetual lease system was established to replace land ownership which was not granted to foreigners and foreign juridical persons at that time. With land and house taxes exempted this system of perpetual leases was a privilege far surpassing that of land ownership.

That this country had to allow foreigners to enjoy this great privilege for years is nothing but a humiliation to this country. It is still vivid in our minds that when the treaty-revision problem came to the fore some 40 years ago the restoration of tariff autonomy and the abolishment of consular jurisdiction alone were not considered as the complete and thorough disappearance of treaties humiliating to an independent country.

Although strenuous efforts have been made by the Government for the abolishment of the perpetual lease system, the first ray of hope for the settlement of the problem was not seen as recently as in 1926 when a law was promulgated to recognize foreigners' land ownership, because of such obstacles in the realization of the settlement as opposition raised by foreigners who were persistent in their demands that vested rights be protected and who refused to recognize foreigners' land ownership, etc. However, in 1937, as a result of an exchange of notes between this country and Great Britain, it was decided that the perpetual leaseholds would be converted to land ownership under the date of March 31, 1942. Subsequently, a similar agreement was reached between this country and other foreign countries concerned. As a result, as of April 1, 1942, the perpetual lease system, a last relic of humiliating treaties, will be abolished.

The abolishment of the perpetual lease system means the settlement of a problem pending for some 85 years and it is a matter of congratulation that with the abolishment of the system the complete and thorough restoration of national rights will be realized.

India, Beware of British Cajolery

ASAHI—India is confronted with a critically grave historical moment to decide upon its last attitude and destiny, for it is required to do so due to foreign and domestic situations facing the country. One is, needless to say, the visit of Sir Stafford Cripps, British Lord Privy Seal, as a trump card of Great Britain. With his country's last compromise proposal toward India in his pocket, Sir Stafford is striving to appease leaders of Indian racial movements by meeting them separately. The other is the Japanese control placed over Rangoon, a strategical key point of British invasion in Burma and over the Andaman Islands in Bengal Bay. Thus, confronted with these situations, India is forced to decide upon its last attitude, whether India likes it or not.

Needless to say, the Imperial Forces which have gained the mastery over places surrounding India will never attack India as long as India remains without allowing herself to be utilized by Britain as an instrument for the prosecution of its imperialistic war. On the contrary, the Imperial Forces, as often repeated by Premier General Hideki Tojo, are extending helping hands to India for the construction, at this last and golden opportunity, of "India for the Indians," their long-cherished desire. Now India stands at a historical crossroad of whether it will shake a warm hand or lose the golden opportunity for the realization of independence by heeding British cajolery, plunging 350,000,000 Indians into the misery of war.

Although the contents of the British appeasement proposal which Sir Stafford Cripps brought with him are still not available, it can easily be seen—taking into consideration Britain's unscrupulous policies in the past that the proposal will not be more than a promise to grant the status of dominion after the war, on condition that India enters into the war now.

It is quite obvious that by offering bait in the form of status of dominion, Great Britain intends to utilize India as her bulwark. Herein lies a sinister British scheme that cannot be pardoned.

India is aware of this sinister British policy. What India seeks must not be dominion status under Britain, but complete and thorough independence as a great Asiatic race. As asserted by the Indian Congress Party hitherto, its independence and participation in the war should be treated as different questions. After independence has been obtained, India can then decide whether it should participate in the war, from the standpoint of its national defense and in its own interests. Freed from British yoke, India will realize that Japan entertains no other intent but to give every possible aid for the patriotic efforts of Indians.

At this critical moment when India is forced to decide its destiny, the Indian people are urged again not to lose the golden opportunity for glorious independence as a great Asiatic race, without being deceived by foxy Britain.

Beware of British Claws

YOMIURI—Details of the proposal made by Britain to India through her envoy, Sir Stafford Cripps, are of course not known, but it is certain that the contents are far from beneficial to India.

With the progress of the War of Greater East Asia, British influence from the Indian Ocean is about to be wiped out completely, and as its natural outcome, the position of Britain in West Asia has been exposed to grave danger. It is to be surmised, therefore, that Britain will exercise every possible effort in defending these regions, most probably by utilizing, her bases in India.

The circumstances being such, the keynote on which the proposed British plan for India is laid must be on the presumption that India is to be a British military base in continuing her resistance against Japan. Britain knows full well that various factions in India are demanding complete freedom for India as was manifested in August, 1940.

At that time, the British Government issued an announcement to the effect that Britain is prepared to allow respresentatives of the various factions in India to become members of the Administrative Council and for them to form the so-called Constitutional Drafting Committee which was to outline a preliminary plan for the independence of India after the war. This proposal, however, met with strong objection from the leaders of the Indian Congress Party.

It is to be expected, therefore, that India will never agree to any lukewarm proposals or paper plans, particularly under the current state of affairs. Consequently, the proposal this time submitted by the British envoy, at least in formality, must be drafted so that it will win the favor of the Indian public. It can even be imagined that the plan, in a certain sense, is thorough.

But it must be stressed that the more broad-minded the British proposal is, the more it is necessary for the Indian people to exercise caution, for, behind such ostensibly favorable conditions, must be hidden the sinister designs so characteristic of the crafty British.

Even if the British proposal smacks with promises of independence to India, it can be reduced to a mere "rubber cheque" if she asks, in return, Indian military cooperation. For in such an event, it is certain that Britain, on no other excuse than that of defending India, will advance her troops and occupy the whole of India military. Should the situation develop into such a stage, peace in India will be completely shattered, and India will be converted into a comprehensive battle front.

Viewed from the prevailing circumstances, we can draw but one conclusion—that India is at a vitally important crossroad which will virtually decide the country's fate. Whether to lead the Indian public toward a bright future, or to plunge them into the depths of deepest despair rests entirely on the shoulders of the Indian leaders. We only hope that they will not be misled by Britain's conciliatory measures, but cooperate in constructing a lasting sphere of common prosperity in Greater East Asia. Only then, can India realize her long-sought independence.

India Should Avoid Becoming a British Military Base

NICHI NICHI—Sir Stafford Cripps, since his arrival at New Delhi, has been holding a series of conferences with Indian leaders. As the negotiations are being conducted in strict secrecy, it is hardly possible to sound out the details of the British proposal, but insofar as India and the Indians are concerned, the main issue of the talks is only too clear. What they have been, and are still insisting on, as clarified by the Indian National Congress, is complete independence for India.

The independence should be unconditional and not, as rumored, to be effected after the war, for, to put it in Chandra Bose's expression, "the history of British rule in India has been nothing but a repetition of non-fulfilment of promises." Consequently, if India is to make a demand at all, it must be a complete independence to come into effect at once, and nothing else.

General Sir Archibald Wavell, though a poor soldier, must have ways of handling people, for even the Indian leaders are hesitant to express their true opinions straightforwardly, always holding back a certain amount of what they really wish to say. What Mr. Bose said in his open letter to Sir Stafford from Germany must, therefore, be the true voice of the Indian populace.

Japan and the Japanese people are ardently hoping for the independence of India and they are prepared to spare no effort in extending cooperation toward this end, but, at the same time, they are strongly opposed to have India turned into an advance outpost from which to carry on resistance against this country simply because the Japanese people do not wish to drag the innocent Indians into the turmoils of war. In other words, Japan is absolutely opposed to India's participation in the war by dancing to the British tune.

If Britain insists that she will not give autonomy to India should that country refuse to fight for Britain, then that is open evidence that Britain lacks sincerity, that is, if she knows what sincerity means. To put it more explicitly, the final solution of the problem depends entirely on the volition of the Indians in hoping for independence.

A way will be opened for the independence of India only when, as Mr. Bose insists, every Briton is chased out of the whole of India. It is to be hoped that the Indian nationals will awaken to the bare fact that the overwhelming position of the Japanese Forces in the current War of Greater East Asia has a considerable bearing upon the materialization of complete freedom for India and the Indians.

Nanking President Reaffirms Pledge To Keep Close Ties

(Continued from Page 1)

cially and economically. Work in this respect is also making fair progress.

British Concessions in Tientsin

The century-old British Concession in Tientsin, a residium of British imperialism, now has been restored to its proper owner, the National Government, and every effort will be made to clear Tientsin of whatever remaining venomous influence of British imperialism and to introduce revolutionary improvements in the fields of legislation, politics and economy.

Outlook of World War

There are two great significances of World War II: the overthrow of Communism and the economic invasion of Britain and the United States. In the first case, China signed the Anti-Comintern Pact concluded between Japan, Germany and Italy, in November last year.

Ever since the outbreak of the German-Soviet War in June, last year, Germany has been fighting for the extermination of Communism in concert with Italy and other Allies. Because of the fact that China is a signatory to the Anti-Comintern Pact, it is the ardent hope of the National Government that the Axis Powers speedily will achieve this aim of the world War.

Regarding the overthrow of Anglo-American influence, our highest respects are due to Japan which has scored brilliant victories in the Pacific. Judging from the statement made by Chiang Kai-shek after his return to Chungking following his visit to India and the fact that Chungking issued bonds under the name of "Allied Victory Bonds," it is quite clear that the Chungking regime still is having a complacent day-dream of an Anglo-American victory. These bonds were issued in American dollars, and Chungking says the value of the fapi will be maintained by the support of the American dollar.

Chungking is also spreading propaganda to the effect that with the progress of the Greater East Asia War, Japan's line of defense will be enormously extended thereby making it possible for the Anglo-American camp to attack Japan at its Achilles' heel. It is really sad to note that Chungking is grossly miscalculating the economic and military strength of both Britain and the United States.

Politically speaking, Japan's glorious victories are the fruit of its just and fair political idea of the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Chungking is deliberately wearing blinkers toward this important point, but I consider it the most important point.

Japan's final victory is a foregone conclusion in view of the fact that this great and lofty idea is backed by the superior Army and Navy of Japan. It is from this viewpoint that the National Government, and I, for one, firmly believe in the ultimate Japanese victory.

In conclusion, President Wang emphatically stated, "What I most desire is the realization of the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity of Japan and the Pan-Asiaism of the National Government."

Peace Drive Planned

Domei

PEKING, March 28.—A peace drive, designed to further intensify peace and order in North China, will be held for two and a half months under the sponsorship of the North China Political Affairs Commission on the occasion of the second anniversary of the return to Nanking of the National Government of China on March 30, it was learned here today.

This is the fourth peace drive since March 30, last year, when the first such drive was launched to mark the first anniversary of the return to Nanking of the National Government of China.

The forthcoming peace campaign will aim at spreading the idea of "liberation of East Asia," defending China from Communist influence and encouraging frugality and increased production.

It is understood that the Hsin Min Society, the China Affairs Board and the Japanese Embassy as well as Japanese military authorities will support the peace drive.

SHONAN BACK ON AIR

Shortwave Broadcasts Restarted From Saturday Evening

Domei

SHONAN CITY, March 28.—According to schedule, the broadcasting station here which has been under repair by the Japanese Forces, sent forth to the world its first shortwave broadcast under the Japanese flag at 6:50 p.m. today.

After opening addresses by members of the Army Press Section, music and scenes from Tokyo were broadcast. At 7:30 p.m. broadcasts were made in Indian, Malayan and Chinese.

Sale of Tea Forbidden

Transocean

ANKARA, March 18.—Sale of tea and coffee will be forbidden until the Government completes its check-up on all available stocks in Turkey, it was officially announced yesterday.

The Swiss Legation, in charge of American Interests, requests all American citizens, who have not already done so, to communicate as soon as possible with the Swiss Legation, 3/1 Nibancho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo, or the Swiss Consulate, 83 Kyomachi, Kobe, in regard to possible evacuation.

C. GORGE
Minister of Switzerland

JAPAN CONTINUES PRESSURE AGAINST CHIANG'S FORCES

Not One Soldier Withdrawn From China Front, Says Army Press Chief

Calling the nation's attention to the battles on the China front, the Asahi disclosed today that 27 big battles have been fought by Imperial Japanese Forces against Chungking troops throughout China since the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, while 4,474 smaller engagements were staged during last December and January.

The Asahi quoted a statement by the chief of the Army Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters, made on January 6, that "the Imperial Army, in order to speed up the destruction of the Chungking regime, never has withdrawn even one soldier from the China front, even when large-scale operations in the southern regions were at their height, thereby protecting the rear of the Japanese Forces in the southern regions."

NOTICE

It is hereby notified that the undermentioned vessels were seized by the Imperial Navy in the port of Shanghai on December 8, 1941, and are to be examined at this Court. A party interested may present a petition in writing to this Court within thirty days from the day following this notification.

March 30, 1942
SASEHO PRIZE COURT

Type of Vessel	Name of Vessel	Nationality	Owners	Captain
Tugboat	Taikoo	British	London China Navigation (British) Co., Ltd.	Unknown
"	Pootung	"	" "	"
"	Kwai Do	"	" "	"
"	Kwaitung	"	" "	"
"	Lu-ka-doo	"	" "	"
"	Watung I	"	" "	"
Lighter	Taikoo No. A. 6	"	" "	"
"	Taikoo No. A. 7	"	" "	"
"	No. A. 8	"	" "	"
"	Taikoo No. A. 9	"	" "	"
"	Taikoo No. C. 1	"	" "	"
"	Taikoo No. 11	"	" "	"
"	Taikoo No. 6	"	" "	"
"	Taikoo No. A. 1	"	" "	"
"	Taikoo No. A. 2	"	" "	"
"	No. A. 3	"	" "	"
Motor Boat	Taikoo Yang	"	" "	"
Steamship	Kintang	"	" "	"
Motor Launch	Ewo X	"	Hongkong Indo-China Steam Navigation Co. (British)	"
Lighter	No. 16	"	" "	"
"	No. 4	"	" "	"
"	No. 8	"	" "	"
Steam Launch	Ewo IX	"	" "	"
"	Ewo IV	"	" "	"
"	Ewo VIII	"	" "	"
Lighter	Reg. G. B. 2	"	London Asiatic Petroleum (British) Co., (North China) Ltd.	(Chinese) 黃阿寶
"	Reg. G. B. 3	"	" "	姜朱生
"	Cross	"	" "	楊萬銀
"	B.G.O.B. 9	"	" "	Unknown (Chinese)
"	T.J. 12	"	" "	徐廣富
"	Tangkiang	"	" "	盧紀銀
"	Sankiang	"	" "	張福耀
"	Hengkiang	"	" "	陳吉常
"	No. 5	"	" "	楊兆林
"	Ping Kiang	"	" "	王慶發
"	Wukiang	"	" "	李延芳
"	Barang	"	" "	王錦忠
"	Seng Mao	"	" "	顧關荷
"	M.S. 12	"	" "	張漢鄉
"	N.L. 34	"	" "	周森生
"	N.L. 33	"	" "	張阿狗
"	N.L. 32	"	" "	謝和生
"	B.G.O.B. 12	"	" "	費福寶
"	O.B.B. 2	"	" "	呂西山
"	A.P.C. 4	"	" "	賈金寶
"	A.P.C. 3	"	" "	賀趙林
"	A.P.C. 2	"	" "	張長狗
"	Ka Soo	"	" "	董炳郎
"	Yuan Pao	"	" "	劉毛囡
Tugboat	Hu Ming	"	" "	趙木生
"	Kwang Ming	"	" "	王[illegible]年
"	Kan Si	"	" "	孟龍元
Motor Launch	Tai Su	"	" "	張連生
"	Wu Ming	"	" "	董祥郎
"	Po Si	"	" "	韓圓銀
Houseboat	Feng Huang	"	" "	馬阿泉
Lighter	Proteus	"	Liverpool Ocean Steamship Co. (British)	Unknown
"	Nereus	"	" "	"
"	Tethys	"	" "	"
"	Triton	"	" "	"
"	Styx	"	" "	"
"	Sethe	"	" "	"
"	Avernus	"	" "	"
"	Echidna	"	" "	"
Tugboat	Aphorodite I	"	" "	(Chinese) Kao Ah Tu
"	Pluto	"	" "	(Chinese) Yu Ah Loong
Motor Launch	Demeter	"	" "	(Chinese) Chen Chao Ling
Steamship	Sui Tai	"	Hongkong Asquith & Co. (British)	"
Oil Barge	Mei Nan	U. S. A.	New York Standard Vacuum Oil Co. (U.S.A.)	"
Lighter	No. 66	"	" "	"
"	No. 208	"	" "	"
"	Mei Tung	"	" "	"
"	Mei Yo	"	" "	"
"	Mei Yi	"	" "	"
"	No. 65	"	" "	"
"	No. 172	"	" "	"
"	No. 212	"	" "	"
"	No. 185	"	" "	"
"	Mei Ying	"	" "	"
"	No. 203	"	" "	"
Steam Launch	Meifoo No. 2	"	" "	"
"	Pegasus	"	" "	"
Tugboat	Mei Foo V	"	" "	"
"	Mei Kang	"	" "	"
Lighter	Caltex 7	"	New York Texas Co., (China) Ltd. (U.S.A.)	"
Motor Launch	Caltex 3	"	" "	"
Steam Launch	American Eagle	"	San Francisco American President Lines (U.S.A.)	"
"	American President	"	" "	"
Lighter	No. 28	"	San Francisco Shanghai Wharf & Warehouse Co. (U.S.A.)	"
"	No. 27	"	" "	"
"	No. 26	"	" "	"
"	No. 25	"	" "	"
"	No. 24	"	" "	"
Launch	Tromp	"	Shanghai A. P. Pattison (U.S.A.)	"
Houseboat	Blue Bird	"	T. R. Scanlon (U.S.A.)	"
"	Johnnie	"	John Carr (U.S.A.)	"
Steam Tug	Seagull	"	Shanghai Anderson Meyer & Co. (U.S.A.)	"
"	Steveco	"	Shanghai Shanghai Stevedoring Co. (U.S.A.)	"
Motor Sampan	Amcol	"	Shanghai A. P. Pattison (U.S.A.)	"
Houseboat	Flora	Iraq	Shanghai I. A. Toeg (Iraq)	"
Launch	Tjikini	Dutch	Batavia Java-China-Japan Line Co. (Dutch)	"

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JAPANESE NOW HAVE STRONG CONFIDENCE

Capture of Singapore Gives Boost to Fighting Spirit of People, Says Hiraide

A minute description of the conditions in the Allied camp following the fall of Singapore, and the trend of Japan in the future course of the war was given by Captain Hideo Hiraide, Navy Spokesman, in an absorbing article in the March number of the Fujin Koron. His article follows:

The significance of the fall of Singapore may be viewed from three standpoints, spiritual, military and economical.

From the spiritual standpoint, the Japanese had hitherto held the Britishers and the Americans in respect, tinged with the belief that they were racially superior.

This attitude underwent a complete change with the outbreak of the war. The attitude toward the Americans changed with their defeat at the Battle of Hawaii, and the attitude toward the British changed with the fall of Singapore. The Japanese nation realized its own strength and superiority with the war.

The attainment of this racial self-confidence, is spiritually, the big result of the fall of Singapore, and the present writer thinks that it deserves special attention. Moreover, we Japanese, who have been struck with wonder and admiration at the blitzkrieg operations and other brilliant achievements of the Germans, have realized that we are capable of, nay, have accomplished, even more brilliant success, as witness the results in the Battle of Hawaii. This outstanding superiority over the British and the Americans have been brought home to us, not only as an abstract idea, but also as an actual physical experience. The fact has been established beyond doubt, and this, I think, is the greatest spiritual significance of the fall of Singapore.

Military Significance

Militarily, Singapore was an impregnable fortress. It was reputedly the strongest naval base in the world. This was not mere propaganda, but an actual fact.

But after the Battle of Hawaii Singapore had lost its impregnability. After December 8 the enemy fleet could not remain at the Singapore Naval Base, for there was the strong probability that it would suffer the same fate as the American Pacific fleet. A naval base without a fleet is no longer a naval base. Ships cannot anchor here with safety, or undergo repairs, refitting, etc. to prepare for the next battle. The existence of a naval base which has lost the mastery of the air and of the sea has no meaning. This was the condition of Singapore after the Battle of Hawaii. There were no battleships at Singapore since December 8.

The significance of Singapore had entirely changed after the Prince of Wales and the Repulse had been sunk. From the British point of view, Singapore was the base from which they could extend their assistance to Australia, the Dutch East Indies and India, render some help to the Philippines, exert influence over Hongkong, and, opportunity permitting, even attack the mainland of Japan.

But after losing mastery of the air and of the sea, the enemy could not station its own navy here, and the plight of the Singapore Naval Base was wretched indeed.

The rebirth of Singapore as Shonan is significant in that the Japanese possess the mastery of both the air and the sea. The Shonan Naval Base is, therefore, a complete naval base, for Japanese warships can anchor here in safety for repairs and other purposes. The equipment is good, the situation excellent, and the acquisition of this naval base is like, in the words of a popular Japanese saying, an iron club to a giant.

If there is an intelligent statesman among the enemy he would certainly point out the futility of further resistance against the Japanese Forces, and urge his people to cooperate with Japan in the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Such is the right attitude for any intelligent statesman to adopt. I do not know if there is such an intelligent statesman in the Netherlands East Indies or in India, but I firmly believe that any far-sighted statesman would at once take the road mentioned above.

Economic Importance

Economically, the position of Singapore is unaltered. Its importance may increase, but it will not decrease. Shonato controls the lines of connection between Australia and Malaya, Australia and India, and between America and the East. Japan is at liberty to open or close the routes between these countries. Thus the importance of the position of Shonanto is evident at a glance. The existence of a Japanese naval base here means the control of the Indian Ocean. This further means the maintenance of contact between the Indian and the Pacific Oceans. It means that if America wants to go westward, she has to take a roundabout route south of Australia.

It is possible that America and Britain, after the collapse of their plans based on the possession of Singapore, might come out with some other stratagem. But let it be noted that it is utterly impossible for them to retake this island which they had lost. They are reduced, therefore, to seek some other base for their operations.

Since there is no other base suitable for their purposes in the vicinity, the British will be forced to retreat to Plymouth, in England.

The Americans, on their part, will have to withdraw to the west coast of America, pending the repair of the damages suffered at Hawaii.

The importance of a naval base is apparent to all, but the most important factor for a naval base to have is proximity to the sphere of operations. If they are to fight in the seas near Japan, the British must need to have their bases near Japan; it would be useless for them to have their bases in England or on the west coast of America.

But even if they have no base of any importance, they must send reinforcements of land troops. They cannot stand by and mutely watch India and Australia crumbling before their eyes.

Problem of Reinforcements

It appears that the sending of reinforcements is occupying the minds of America and Britain. It is all they can do to send military forces to Australia and India, and it may not be altogether impossible for them to do so. There are even rumors that some reinforcements have already arrived.

But if they think that they can protect Australia and recover Singapore or that with India as their naval base of operation they can recapture Burma and Malaya, they are simply hoping against hope.

On January 6, President Roosevelt, announced that he intended to increase the American Army, to 4,000,000 strong, which is only 200,000 on the peace footing. He further declared that this mammoth army could be detailed to vital points in the world. The question is how to provide the army requisite number of transports, how to provide a squadron to escort these transports and how to train the personnel of the Navy.

The bad quality of the American Army needs no elaboration, nor can America construct sufficient ships for sending troops. Even if the ships can be built, sailors cannot be trained so quickly. Whenever a West Coast ship enters a harbor, the crew disperse and never come back. This is due to fear of the Japanese submarines. The fallacy of thinking that such men are capable of venturing on a counterattack is evident at once.

Then, how are they going to prepare their fleet? Even if they bring their Atlantic fleet to the Pacific, if such a thing is possible, this fleet is still no match for the Japanese Navy. It will take them at least three or four years to prepare a fleet capable of fighting the Japanese Navy.

U.S. Hands Tied

What about the crew? In the Battle of Hawaii they lost 5,000 men. It takes five years to train even sailors of the lowest grade. Ten years are needed to bring up a first-lieutenant, and 30 years to train a commander of a battleship. Even a juvenile pilot requires five years' training. How are the Americans going to make up for the loss of 5,000 men of all ranks? Thus, it will be seen that it is no simple matter to make up the loss of 5,000 trained men. A moment's reflection will show that President Roosevelt's proposed plan is impracticable.

Thus the sending of aid to Australia, though theoretically possible, is a difficult execution. Moreover, the sending of reinforcements is encompassed by almost insurmountable obstacles. This does not mean that we can rest assured, but it does mean that we have no cause for worry.

Even if the Americans wish to imitate our blitz methods, circumstances are decidedly against them. It is impossible to send reinforcements via the Indian coast. The Indian Ocean is under Japanese control, and certainly it is sheer folly for enemy transport ships to venture into the Indian Ocean. This is far more difficult than the sending of reinforcements to Australia. Although the mastery of the sea between Australia and America is not yet completely attained, there is no doubt that we can dominate the Indian Ocean in the near future.

The British merchant vessels form the life-line of Britain. The British people depend for existence on the supplies brought by the merchant vessels. If the merchant vessels are appropriated for service as troopships, the British life-line will be cut. It is unlikely, therefore, that the British Government will convert all the merchant vessels into troopships. During the last Great War a million Australian soldiers were sent to Europe, but the transportation of this huge army was difficult indeed. During the passage through the Mediterranean Sea, the Italian and the Japanese Navies had to act as convoys of the Australian troopships. Such convoying is impossible today, so that the difficulties facing the British can be easily understood.

End of War Distant

It seems that there are many in Japan who think that the war was brought much nearer its conclusion with the fall of Singapore. If Australia falls into our hand, why, there is wool there, and also milk. In India there is cotton. So why not stop the war at this point?

This is a typical white man's point of view, individualistic, and materialistic. It is a fallacy. The war cannot be stopped halfway. If we did so, it would give us cause for regret for many years to come.

If we stopped the war with Australia in the enemy hands, our descendants would surely suffer for it. We must, therefore, overcome all kinds of difficulties in order to annihilate the enemy completely. The future safety of Japan depends on this. We must not compromise or make concessions at this vital juncture. The enemy cannot understand the meaning of chivalry, armed force is the only means by which we can convince him of the futility of opposing Japan. We must bring India and Australia under our complete control, and no greater error is conceivable than to stop the war at the present time.

By controlling India and Australia is not meant the military occupation of all parts these lands. The term is meant to imply the cooperation of these countries with Japan as independent States. They must not be allowed to offer opposition to Japan. Unless we utterly wipe out all traces of the enemy from the Indian Ocean and the Pacific Ocean, the Greater East Asia War will fail in its object.

Of the fact that the British Empire is crumbling there can be no doubt. But even after the collapse of Britain, America will remain. Unless we utterly destroy America, therefore, the present war will not come to an end. The crushing of America is, militarily, attended with great difficulties, but unless we advance into the Atlantic too, and strike a crushing blow on the American capital, our victory will not be complete. If we stop short of this, our descendants will regret it. All our sacrifices have but one object—the unqualified realization of the principle of Hakko Ichiu. Thus we must push the war right up to the American capital and compel surrender. This is not impossible. Japan has enough material to enable her to carry on the war until it gains control over the whole of Greater East Asia.

Enemy Exploitation

Americans and Britishers had hitherto treated the natives of the occupied territories as slaves. For long the natives had toiled, and the fruits of their toil had been seized by the white men, the natives receiving very little compensation in return.

Under the new dispensation the natives will not be treated as slaves. If they work, they work as friends of the Japanese, and are assured treatment as friends. Spiritually, therefore, they will be placed on a higher level. The spirit of Hakko Ichiu will pervade them. They will join a big family with the Emperor of Japan as its head. They are no longer treated as tools.

Formerly the fruits of their toil had been bought by the Americans and British at prices below the proper level. The Japanese, however, will pay them higher prices. Their needs will be considered carefully and pertinent steps will be taken to supply them. In knowledge, experience and ideals, the Japanese differ from them, so that Japan will play the role of leader, but its leadership is leadership in the true sense of the term; it does not imply exploitation of them for its own sake. This spirit is important in the future expansion of Japan. The fall of America and Britain is due, after all to the lack of this spirit. Japan must not make the same mistake as America and Britain. We must not sit back and expect a life of ease, without the sweat of labor on our brow or the dirt of honest toil on our hands, simply because we have secured the sources of abundant raw material.

We are climbing a steep mountain, and the top is near. Presently we shall go downhill and the road will be easy. We are not trained as the Americans for a life of luxury, and if we attempt all at once to lead a life of ease and plenty, we are bound to crash. It is our duty to use the abundant material frugally. Otherwise all our sacrifices will be in vain. We are climbing uphill, and the whole nation must cooperate in keeping the peak always ahead of us. We must always be going up, never down.

New Apparels

I lived in Europe for seven years, and then I wondered why most Japanese, in utter disregard for the actual conditions in Japan, imitate the West in matters of dress. For instance, why should the Japanese wear suits which, though appropriate in the cool, dry climate of northern Europe, cannot be said to be suitable in the damp climate of Japan? Again, during the heat of summer why should we wear waistcoats, complete with white bow, or frock-coats with long tails behind? All this is nothing but imitation of the West, an expression of their acknowledgement of the greatness of America or Britain.

I think it would be an excellent idea to take this opportunity to introduce reforms in apparel appropriate to the climate of Japan. In summer, it is enough to wear a shirt. Even a man of feeble health does not need a waistcoat in summer. To consider that it is a breach of etiquette not to wear a waistcoat is a fallacy born of imitation of the West. In the days of Jimmu Tenno the Japanese had sensible dress. Of course, in modern times our movements necessitate freer garments, but it is desirable to that more attention should be directed to the reform of dress, suitable for Japanese climate and our mode of life in modern times. I think it is the duty of Japanese women to undertake this reform in dress, and think out dresses befitting an all-Nippon life.

A great history is now being made, so that we must not look back. We must push ahead, discarding the idea of respecting things British or American.

Oceanic Country

The ancient records in the Kojiki show that Japan is not an isolated island country. Japan is essentially an oceanic country. Oceanic blood flows in our veins, and if this fact is grasped, it is possible to discard the isolationist outlook instilled in us by the Americans and British. Then we will realize the folly of facing Japanese methods on the occupied territories. Our outlook will be as broad as the ocean, and we shall be able to take the other races by the hand as a friend, and lead them.

I meet many men who tell me they want to go to the South. But their motives are that the South is warm in climate, that there is plenty of material, and that the Government control is not as rigid as in Japan. Such men are not qualified to go South. The men who are fit to go South must be men of strong character, willing to undergo any sort of hardship and capable of leading the natives. They must be men who are inspired by the same spirit of self-sacrifice as the soldiers at the front.

The war of construction follows the war of force. There are limits to the war of force, but the war of construction must be developed interminably. It is a sort of war in which the whole nation must join. Even women and children have their responsibilities.

The work of construction needs men of imagination, insight, and power to lead the natives; men of unselfish zeal, ready to lay down their lives for their ideals and for the happiness of the natives. It is my sincere hope that such men will rise.

Indonesian People

No matter where the Japanese Imperial Forces go in the East Indies, they are always greeted with open arms by the Indonesians. After being oppressed and exploited by the white men for so long, these people were only too happy to extend their best southern hospitality to Japanese troops. Pictured above is part of the large crowd that came out to welcome the Japanese Forces when they victoriously entered Medan on the island of Sumatra. (Censored by War Ministry).

Turk Republicans Meet

Transocean

ANKARA, March 18.—The Parliamentary group of the Republican People's Party held a secret session yesterday. Premier Refik Saydam reviewed the situation, particularly dealing with economic and supply questions. He also referred to the recent murder attempt on the German Ambassador to Turkey, Franz von Papen.

POLICY TO BE TAKEN TOWARD U.S. PROBED

Political Commentator Maps Out Future Course of Japanese-American Relations

Pointing out that Japan had made the greatest possible concessions toward the United States and that up to the last moment it had exercised its best efforts to maintain the peace of the Pacific, Kiichi Kanzaki, commentator on international affairs, in his article contributed to the Gaiko Jiho (Revue Diplomatique) in its March issue, referred to Japan's policy toward that country in the new situation created by the War of Greater East Asia. His article is substantially as follows:

"The opening of the Greater East Asia War was an epoc-making event in the world history. On December 8, 1941, East Asia underwent a fundamental change, which gave birth to a new age in the Pacific. By this great event, the principle which in the past served as the key to settle all questions of East Asia has undergone a substantial change, thereby producing a far-reaching effect on the different affairs over the world, including, as a matter of course, the relations between Japan and America—the two world Powers pitted against each other across the Pacific. With reference to the important fact stated above, I want to express my opinion concerning the course to be followed by the two countries after the present war. It goes without saying that the relations between Japan and America in the future are to be decided upon by the issue of the Greater East Asia War. From the brilliant war-results achieved up to the present, however, I am already in a position to predict the issue of the present Great War. Therefore, I do not deem it too early for us to make a study in this connection beforehand.

We see an outstanding feature of the new age in the Greater East Asia in the replacement of the Anglo-American economic or political control over the Orient by the new political and economic system established by the Oriental races with a view to securing their co-existence and co-prosperity. All Pacific problems, in the future must be studied and handled with this important fact in view.

Birth of New Age

"I believe that, in order to study and establish the fundamental idea of the new age of the Pacific, we must make a brief study at first of the historial development which has led to the birth of the new age in this part of the world. In other words, we must study, first of all, the causes and reasons which have necessitated the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War. We read out with profound reverence the Imperial Rescript declaring war on America and Britain, and have been impressed with the noble duty of the Japanese nation to bring about a permanent peace all over East Asia. It was for the purpose of maintaining peace and order that our country rose in arms in 1937 against the Chiang Kai-shek regime. Japan joined the Tripartite Alliance with Germany and Italy in 1940 because they had promised their cooperation with it in constructing a new order in East Asia, whereas it has been compelled to commence hostilities against America and Britain, because they would neither recognize its right position in East Asia, nor give up their ambition to place the Orient under their perfect control. The last note of the Japanese Government which had been filed with the U.S. Government toward the end of the Japan-America negotiations, as made public by our Foreign Office on December 8, 1941, makes it clear to all that Japan had made the greatest possible concessions toward America, and that to the last moment it had exercised its best efforts to maintain peace in the Pacific.

"As shown in the foregoing lines, the establishment and maintenance of peace in the Orient is Japan's fixed policy. Therefore, we cannot tolerate the existence of any influence which is harmful to the peace of the Greater East Asia.

"As stated above, our military action is the first requisite for the execution of our policy toward America. History shows, however, that the fundamental settlement of various questions between two nations to the satisfaction of either party is impossible where its military action is not accompanied by necessary efforts to beat the other party in wars of thought, politics, economy, and culture. Especially, our success in thought-war is as important as our success in military action as a means of frustrating the resistance and the fighting spirit of our enemy. This is particularly the case with the Greater East Asia War, for America, Japan's arch foe, is a country where the public opinion exercises an inmeasurable influence on the fighting morale of the people. Being misled by their Government, most American people still believe that they are in the right in the armed clash with Japan, which, they are told, is trespassing upon their rights and interests in the Orient. This is the reason why they are still optimistic about the issue of the present war, for they believe that "right gains the fianl victory."

"It is, therefore, essential that all of us, especially all our scholars, commentators, publicists, journalists, as well as politicians and diplomats, should exercise strenuous efforts to quickly disillusion the American masses in this respect at this very moment when the war in the Pacific is in progress.

"Before laying aside my pen, I want to say a few words about the great importance of the economic operations as a prominent factor in our final victory. Japan's victory in the Greater East Asia War is attainable only when we come out victorious in economic and thought wars, as well as in the armed clash. The Americans are absolute believers in actualism. Therefore, the best way to convince them of the fundamental change in the economic situation of East Asia, involving the replacement of Anglo-American capitelism by the new economic policy of Japan, lies in the speedy settlement of all economic affairs in the Co-Prosperity Sphere for the Asiatic nations. The American nation requires a liberal supply of tungsten, gum, tin, oil, hemp, sugar, etc. from China or from different regions in the South Seas. And it had always been anxious about Japan's continental policy, whose execution, it feared would result in its complete banishment from China and the South Seas. It is, therefore, desirable that we should publish the gist of our economic policy in the Greater East Asia, and disclose in a measure the limit within which America and other foreign nations may conduct their economic activities in the Orient.

Evils Must Be Uprooted

"You might say that Japan is devoting its time and energy to the construction of the Greater East Asia. And why should it worry itself about the welfare of the American nation with whom it is at war? You are quite right. But, you must not overlook the fact that any plan or design in which the convenience of other nations is entirely neglected can never result in a success. As made clear in the Imperial Rescript declaring war on America and Britain, Japan's chief end in view is the establishment of permanent peace all over East Asia. Therefore, any cause of evil, whether immediate or far-off, must be rooted out once for all. We must bear in mind at the same time that Japan's foreign policy is always aimed at the promotion of the common prosperity of all nations. We are, therefore, required to maintain our sincere efforts, even during the present war, to make America reconsider its mistaken policy against our country. It goes without saying that in the total war which we are now fighting against America and Britain, we must exercise all our national strength and thereby achieve our final purposes of war.

"In the foregoing paragraphs, I expressed my opinion concerning the policy Japan should follow toward America under the new situation of the Greater East Asia.

"In this final paragraph, I want to say just a few words about the possible issue of the present war. Many people think that the present war will last many years. And I know that it is wiser and safer for us to be prepared for a prolonged warfare.

"Nevertheless, I think, for reasons not clear even to myself, that peace may return to the world more quickly than generally expected. So, I deem it advisable that we should be prepared also for the resumption of peaceful diplomatic relations between our country and America some day not very, very far off.

1944—Year of Change

"The second question in which we are interested is the Eastern policy of the Republican Party which will come into power three years ahead upon the withdrawal of the Roosevelt Administration. The foreign policy of the Republican Party is always based on the actual development of the situation in view. The last Republican Administration of America followed an offensive policy against Asia, because in those days, America was in a position to follow such a policy with impunity to itself. The Republican Party, however, is quick at realizing the situation at hand. Therefore, when it resumes power three years ahead, it will certainly follow a new Asiatic policy in consideration of the actual situation of the Orient at that time. This means that we shall find in the next U.S. Government a better party to deal with than in the present administration of Roosevelt. I believe, therefore, any efforts to be exercised in deciding beforehand on our policy toward America shall not be wasted."

Radio Program

MONDAY

— Morning —

6:30 Serial Talk, "Builders of The Meiji Era, Series No. 6," by Izumi Yanagida.
7:30 "National Resolution," by Tomoo Kanda; "Singing of Spring Bird" (Phonofilm).
8:00 News; Music: Flute solo, "Hungaria Pastoral Fantasia" (Doppler); Piano and Orchestra, "Hungarian Fantasia" (Liszt).
10:30 Wartime Housekeeping Hour: Talk, "New Tax System From April."
11:00 National School Hour: "The Child Symphony" (K. Kobune) by Tokyo Broadcasting Orchestra.

— Afternoon —

12:00 Time; News; Trumpet Blowing by Tsunehisa Ito and others; Japan Broadcasting Chorus.
1:00 Narration: "The Japanese Towns in the South Seas," by Announcer Okano.
2:00 National School Hour: South Seas Travel Account Series: "The Philippine Islands," by Zentoku Nakahara.
4:00 Serial Lecture on Middle School Science Education: Talk by Shigeo Kobayashi of the Education Ministry.

— Evening —

6:00 Children's Hour: News; Co-Prosperity Sphere Class Room, "Burma," by Hidezo Yamada.
6:30 Talk, "True Situation in Vocational Change of Smaller Traders," by Masao Katagiri.
7:30 Good Wishes Exchange Broadcast with Japan, Manchoukuo and China Moving its capital to Nanking.
8:00 Military Hour: Noh Song Recital by Masaburo Umewaka and others.
9:30 Celebration Chinese of the Second Anniversary of the National Government Moving to Nanking: Exchange Broadcast with Japan and China: Wind Music; Koto Music "Sakura Variation," by Michio Miyagi and others.
10:00 Time; Today's War Situation; News.

Japan Yesterday And Today

(Continued From Page 4)

be called the established religion—a religion corresponding to the Christianity of Christendom or the Buddhism of Buddhist country. Shintoism, it must be remarked, is not a religion in the sense Christianity or Buddhism is, because it has "no set of dogmas, no secred book, no moral code."

Japan is the only civilized country in the world where perfect freedom of faith reigns. We are absolutely free to believe or not to believe any religion. We are not asked what is or is not our religious faith. Even the police, so inquisitive as to every detail of our life, public or private, do not bother us on this point. To have any religion or not makes no difference for us in the eyes of the legislation or social esteem. If we should adopt merely "for convenience's sake" or "formality's sake" any sect or religion without understanding its doctrines, we would be none the worse for it in the estimation of our neighbors or the Government.

In this respect we have special cause to be grateful for being born in this country, especially in comparison with the so-called Christians in Christendom, for we may believe whatever religion we wish with perfect conscience, and moreover, we may hop from one religion to another or believe in more than one religion at the same time without the choice of being held up to ridicule as liars, heretics or hypocrites. No disrespect for any religion is implied in this remark, for it is understood that when a Japanese professes any religion—be it Christianity or Buddhism—he is a true unhypocritical Christian or Buddhist; for this country is unlike America or England where heathens, even Rationalists are debarred from holding very many public posts, as Bertrand Russell so bitterly complains.

Taste and Religion

This broad religious tolerance enables the Japanese who are deeply pious at heart, to make a religion, so to speak, of anything they believe to be holly. Thus they make a cult of their favorite pursuit, occupation, or the object of their taste. If they are impressed with the love of parents, they will make a religion of filial piety. The soldier, inspired with the deeds of famous warriors, like Nogi and Togo, will make a religion of Bushido, while all Japanese, ever profoundly touched with the Imperial virtues, worship the Throne. So on down to the humblest mechanics, each of whom has a religion of his own, worshipping probably the soul of the best master of his craft as the deity of that craft. That taste is something closely allied to religion even John Ruskin had the penetration to perceive. Quoth Ruskin: "True taste is for ever growing, learning, worshipping, laying its hand upon its mouth because it is astonished, casting its shoes from off its feet because it finds all ground holy."

Hence the Meijin-apotheosis or hero-worship of the Japanese. All great or exceptional men and women, heroes as and heroines, old and new, native and foreign, are universally and sincerely worshipped; the real deities of all countries of whatever creed or color, are treated as our deities also in this land. Even exceptional doroko and murderers stand the chance of being deified if they only show enough good taste in their performances.

Thus the art of Tea, at first the mere art of preparing a good cup of tea, has been worked up into a religion, as indeed has many another art or accomplishment. So after all the secret of Japanese Taste, we may conclude, must be found in that intangible and indefinable something which we call the [illegible] of Japan which may never lend itself to scientific or "rational" analysis.

(Concluded)

Contemporary Japanese Literature

(Continued From Page 4)

Then, seizing a moment when his captor is off his guard, he throws the latter to the ground, and escapes. He manages to lead the constable astray and reappears from behind the hovel. Peering into the door, he says: "Good-bye, old man."

"Good-bye. Take care of your health."

"By the way, is your old woman all right?"

"The old woman has gone and died."

"What? Without waiting for her son to return?"

"What are you talking about? Get out of here quickly . . . and take care of yourself."

With a parting "Father" and swallowing the word, Kinjiro rushes off. The night is veiled with snow, and a police whistle sounds from the distance. The fire-watchman laughs mockingly.

Not Original Work

This dramatic piece is not the author's original work. He obtained a hint for the story from Harold Chapin's Augustus in Search of His Father, which was presented by the Scotch Repertory Theater. So at least the author has said. With the suggestion received there, he went through Joko Segawa's dramatic work and first arranged a play entitled Yosaburo. Produced shortly afterward, it was later, at the suggestion of the famous actor Kikugoro, and of the theatrical producer Nariyoshi Tamura, revised on the basis of Chapin's work in its present form. The setting consisting of the fire-watchman's hovel is taken from Chapin's work. But the snowy scene and the poetic sentiment which brims over from the consummately phrased dialogue are obviously worthy of commendation.

When it was performed, upon completion, by three of Japan's foremost actors, Kikugoro, Kanya and Matsusuke, the play achieved an unprecedented triumph as a new work. It will in all likelihood remain as an unalterable part of the repertoire of this country for the next few decades, or for a century, or, in fact, as long as drama exists here.

The only criticism of the play was made by a Naturalist writer, Hakucho Masamune, who pointed out that it was unnatural for father and son, even though they had not seen each other for a period of nine years, to fail to recognize each other.

* * *

The playwright, Kaoru Osanai, was born in 1881 in Hiroshima city. He specialized in English Literature at the Tokyo Imperial University, graduating in 1906. While still an undergraduate he began editing a private magazine called Shichinin (Seven Men). He also composed verses under the pen-name of "Nadeshiko." His Ono no Wakare (Parting in the Meadow) was commented upon as a fine work. In 1907 he became attached to the Shintomiza as a special playwright of that theater. Two years later he became associated with the noted actor, Sadanji Ichikawa, in the first presentation of an independent production at the Yurakuza, thus devoting himself, for the first time, to modern plays.

Osanai left for Europe in 1912 in order to make a study of various European dramas. Returning to Japan, he was appointed director-in-chief of the Kamata Motion Picture Studios in 1920, and served at the same time as president of the Shochiku Cinema Actors' School. In 1924 he organized the Tsukiji Little Theater, and devoted himself to the production of new plays. He died in 1928.

His activities were distributed over a considerably wide field. He was a theorist as well as a producer of plays and motion pictures. As a producer he displayed an extraordinary ability which none could equal. His dramatic works are famous for their skilful construction and for their compact and flawless dialogue. Of these, the one-act play, Musuko, has achieved the greatest popularity.—(K.B.S.)

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TOKYO, MONDAY, MARCH 30, 1942

Burmese Volunteers

From the Burmese front which for the most part still remains behind the veil of military secrecy more light has been thrown upon the Burmese volunteers who now seem ready to fight for their own country. Of such possibility some hint was thrown out almost as soon as the Japanese crossed the Burmese border late last year. But nothing more was heard of them for some time. The news of their organization as a military unit has just come from the war press correspondents who are with the Japanese Forces on that front.

According to these sources, the Burmese volunteers who have been organized and equipped as a modern army, are to be known as the first Independent Volunteer Army of Burma. They held their first review on March 25 at the Athletic Association grounds of Rangoon. There were large congregations of Burmese people at the place to view and cheer their own troops, the first to be seen since the fall of the last royal dynasty. After this memorable event, the volunteers are reported to have left "for the northern front."

The population of Burma, as it is, is not homogeneous. For instance, the northern section of the country is inhabited by people of Chinese origin. There are also tribal groups in other portions of the country. But the Burmese who remain true to the tradition of their race constitute a preponderant entity in the central part. This racial group is always meant when mention is made of the Burmese as a whole.

The Japanese Forces operating in Burma came into contact with these men almost as soon as they crossed the border. The Japanese vanguard had picked their way over some distance through the jungle when they came upon a number of plainclothes men bearing rifles. They were the first Burmese who had taken up arms, learning of the coming of the Japanese. They had come out to meet the incoming troops to throw in their lot with the Japanese in the fight against the British.

These Burmese showed the way. Their number swelled as they went through village after village, hamlet after hamlet. What had been literally a handful at first, only a dozen or so in number, exceeded a hundred in a couple of days or so. As they went on, a hundred and even two hundred of men came forth from their hiding places to join the marching line. Wherever they came to a village, they were cheered by the inhabitants as their own soldiers. To them the villagers came bearing rice and vegetables. Although previously provided with little rations, the Burmese lacked no food as they continued their journey.

Sometimes they supplied provisions for the Japanese, while they were fighting in the jungle where supplies were neither easy nor abundant. It is told that one complete Japanese Unit, while engaged in bitter fighting on the upper course of the river Sittang, was saved from their difficulty by a number of Burmese who suddenly made their appearance on the scene with provisions when they were most sorely needed. It is further told how in the fierce battle around Pegu, just before the capture of Rangoon, a small number of Burmese, armed only with rifles, penetrated deep into the British line and swooped down on a tank contingent of seven machines and captured one of them.

In the battle of Billin, a Burmese unit, while the Japanese held the frontal position, went round the flank and surprised the enemy's rear and held their ground against the British, some 1,300 strong, long enough to decide the day. At another place, a Burmese commander, holding up his saber, led his force until he fell. On the river Sittang Burmese soldiers boarded small boats and assailed a British steamer, with the result of making a prize of the vessel. And when the Japanese entered Rangoon, the Burmese marched in side by side with the Japanese. Since then, the Burmese capital in good part has been patrolled by its own sons.

All these exploits are told to show how some of the patriotic men of Burma are fighting with the Japanese. To their traditional bravery and patriotism history itself bears witness. The uprisings which occurred during the sixty years of British rule invariably proved that the courage and patriotism which gave some glorious pages to the history of Burma still burned alive in the breasts of its people. A number of them are now gone afield to offer the best that is in the race. They are gone there to fight with the Japanese, because they know the war is not for the Japanese but in the noble cause of Dobama,—"Burma for the Burmese."

Rivers and Drainage of Australia

Owing to climatic conditions, flatness and the warped-up rim, 64% of the Australian surface has internal (basin) drainage and some 43% no regular surface drainage at all (cf. Europe: 24% and 5%; world as a whole: 33% and 23% respectively). Three broad types of surface drainage may be distinguished: (i) coastal, (ii) interior ("enclosed"), (iii) semi-enclosed.

Coastal drainage is on the whole well-developed. The streams are often more important than their length suggests. Along the south, except toward the east and west extremities, streams are rare or poorly developed; there are more on the north. The subsidence of the eastern margins and the displacement inland of the watershed (supra) has enabled many of the eastern streams to enlarge their basins, while the increase of gradient and cutting-power has enabled them to cut through the interposed "ranges."

The coast-range in Queensland in particular has forced several streams to cut through it close to their mouths (cf. Burdekin gorge). Short steep gradients and abundant rainfall give a fairly strong and constant flow; "drowned" estuaries facilitate access from the sea to some, the formation of deltas and bars (e.g., Burdekin and Shoalhaven) hinders it in the case of others.

The northeast Queensland streams have the longest courses and the largest basins (e.g., Fitzroy: c. 500m. long; basin c. 55,000 sq.m.) but New South Wales and Tasmania also have some fine streams.

Regarded as economic factors, these eastern streams assist penetration, settlement and general economic development (irrigation, hydro-electric power, etc.), and to a much less extent, in their lower stretches only, navigation.

The Climate of Java

In spite of a sub-equatorial situation, Java rarely has extreme heat, though the temperature averages 78° to 80°; sea and mountains are cooling influences; sea breezes and thunder showers relieve the heat, and there is much cloud. Above 5,000 feet are temperate conditions, and a temperature of 27° has been recorded on the heights. The mean daily range at Batavia is 11°.8; in the mountains 38°. Absolute maxima and minima are 96°.1 and 66° at Batavia, 99° and 62°.4 at Assembagus (south coast), and 71°.2 and 49°.5 at Tosari (5,840 ft.) The coastal districts are coolest at 6 a.m. and warmest at 1 p.m. The mean monthly range is 4° at Tosari and 2° at Batavia. High humidity is general (78-87%).

Java has a northwest monsoon from December to March, bringing much rain and cloud especially in the north, while from April to October it has a southeast monsoon bringing some rain to the south coast but making August the sunniest month at Batavia (51.6% of possible sunlight). Strong cyclones and typhoons are unknown but afternoon thunderstorms are common in the mountains and at night during the wet northwest monsoon. Batavia averages 122 thunderstorms a year. The northwest monsoon extends only to about 6,000 ft.; above this the southeast wind always blows and gives a serene climate.

The Plains of Java

In the east the northern Japara plain is formed of volcanic mud; the Juwana, Rembang and Surabaya plains are marine sand and clay. Most interior plains are volcanic; those of the south coast are marsh and sandhills. In Mid and in West Java the northern plain is alluvial, with marsh and coral remains about the lowest levels. The rivers flowing into the shallow northern sea have built up a changing flat belt of sand and mud. The northeast coast is often wooded and of varied contour; westward past Cheribon the coastline is low and rich in mangrove and nipa palm. There has been reclamation for villages. The currents of the deep ocean on the south sweep away river mud but heap up shifting sand ridges which, during the southeast nonsoons, may block river mouths. The limestone ranges thrust out headlands with cliff rising 1,600 ft. from the sea.

A Year Ago Today

March 30, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times & Advertiser

President Roosevelt, aboard the presidential yacht, Potomac, signed an executive order effective April 14, adding animal, fish and marine oils, edible and inedible fats and greases, vegetable oil seeds and other oil-bearing raw materials, fatty acids, cork and certain explosives, including detonators and blasting caps on the export control list.

The United States Senate Appropriations Committee has added $315,000,000 for the training of 12,000 pilots annually to the $4,073,000,000 fifth supplementary bill before authorizing its passage.

Official quarters in Washington as well as the press devoted their major attention to the fast-developing Balkan situation with mounting belief that Jugoslavia's about-face may precipitate a general war in Southeastern Europe. Editorials acclaimed Jugoslavia's turn-about by terming it as an important triumph for Britain possibly foreshadowing the creation of a major Balkan front.

The new Jugoslavian Foreign Minister, Mr. Ninchitch, had asked the intervention of Premier Benito Mussolini, who, it was hoped would be able to work out a formula which would reconcile the commitments made by the former Government to the Axis, with the Serbians' outspoken determination to maintain complete neutrality along with the fullest preservation of their liberty and integrity.

In the meantime, cards had been issued for total mobilization, while there was grave disagreement among the Jugoslavian generals as to the policy to be pursued.

JAPAN YESTERDAY AND TODAY

The Japanese Taste

By SANTARO
Of Japan Times and Advertiser Staff

Part VI

Washington Irving has written in his lifetime at least one plausible sentence: "When I cannot get a dinner to suit my taste, I endeavor to get a taste to suit my dinner."

It is the essence of taste to bring an appreciative mind to bear upon anything you would like to enjoy. There is no such thing as a good dinner to suit all tastes. Whether it is good or not good depends on whether one has a taste for it or has not. Thus the cultivation of taste is the key to the appreciation of life. It finds joy in trivial acts as hunger does in humblest fare; and all things seen, heard and tasted become like unto marvels of the wonderland.

That there is a perfect way of doing even in lifting chopsticks has been noted. Now we will cite one typical example. In passing a thing, say a book, to a person sitting in front of you, or across the table, how will you act? On this simple act may depend your reputation as a man of accomplished manner and taste or a coxcomb. You may throw it down as you may a bone to the dog, which indeed may be taken as a mark of intimacy, if between close friends, but which is not usually done even among ill-mannered foreigners if their acquaintance is at all formal. You will doubtless pass it hand to hand in a gentle, graceful manner or place it on the table near where the other man is seated so he may easily reach it.

But the best though somewhat formal, way as prescribed by Tea Ceremony manners, would be something as follows. First, hold the book for a moment in your left hand, its "face" up (as if you were going to read yourself), then transfer it to your right hand and in doing so, turn it upside down so as to let its "face" turn toward your recipient, and pass it on so your friend may read the title of the book without turning it round or before taking it in hand. If the table intervenes, the same principle may be observed: the book is first put down before you, face up, and then turned round so as to look toward your friend and gently pushed forward. It will take no more time this way than if done in a haphazard manner, and it will be found at once the most graceful and polite and also the most economical way (in point of time and action involved). Repeat this many times, scores of times, till you have throughly mastered not only its technique but its spirit, and some day you may find this lesson very useful.

If the thing to be handed over happens to be a cutting tool or lethal weapon, say, a knife, a scissors, a pistol or gun, the above style of delivering it will assume an added significance. Bearing this in mind the following anecdote will be found very interesting.

Taiko's Manners

Hideyoshi, making a conquest of Kyushu in 1587, had at last caused the proud Shimazu Hisayoshi, Lord of Satsuma, to surrender. But there was one Nihiro Tadamoto, his doughty vassal, who refused to surrender, and when at last he was obliged to do so by his master's explicit command, he shaved his head into a bonze as a mark of contrition. One day Hideyoshi met him personally when he had a dagger secreted in his bosom, meant for the conqueror's heart. In this audience Hideyoshi praised Nihiro's valor and loyalty and bestowed upon him a precious sword. In doing so he grasped the scabbard with his right hand, with the hilt toward the recipient, and the latter was so impressed with the spirit in which it was given as well as the gift itself that he gave in heart and soul, so goes the story.

There is, of course, a whole code of rules about the handling of chopsticks at a meal, as there is about any other utensil, be it a tea cup or a sword, and the principles of it, or its spirit, will hold true in the performance of the simplest act of life such as wielding the broomstick in sweeping the floor, putting charcoal in the brazier, in opening or closing the sliding door, all of which, if set down, would make a library.

Sources of Japanese Taste

To account for the genesis of Japanese Taste many causes may be assigned. It is a big subject, but a few hints may be made. First, the long isolation of this country had limited the objects of common interest to a narrow range, causing the people to develop a keen sense of the beauty of natural things seen between earth and sky, and to learn to taste their best flavor. It is a well known fact that whereas town people living amid baffling complexities of artificial modern society are not tempted to look upon the floating clouds by day or the silver moon by night, or even on the blossoms of spring except perhaps in a casual "unseeing" fashion, those in the country, free from the distractions of the worldly scene, have their aesthetic sense sharpened so they will "taste" the colors of flowers and trees, the dews of the morning grass, the voice of insects, the running brooks, etc.

Secondly, the strict social distinction in which the Japanese had so long lived taught them to make the most of the limited sphere of interest or activity to which they were confined. They had no opinion but to go deep into that art or craft in which they had the privilege (and in no other) of devoting their best effort, instead of ranging freely over a wide field "from China to Peru." Their only hope of self-realization was to become, or aspire to become, a Meijin (one with a name) or Number One man in their respective provinces of work or service. Their ambition, like that of the Ceasar, was to become the first man in a village rather than a second man in a great city.

Art in Every Thing

Thirdly, the love of beauty, so pronounced a feature of Japanese character, has caused the Japanese to realize or try to realize in their work, whatever it be, their inner sense of beauty. They will try to do even that which is ugly or painful in a beautiful manner. Take the "art" of Asaemon the decapitator, who, upon a rainy day, shod in his high clogs, while holding in his left hand a paper-umbrella gracefully poised over his head, could send into eternity a willing victim with a single lightening flourish of his wondrous sword. It may remind of De Quincey's essay "Murder as one of the Fine Arts," which in itself may be a work of art, but the murders treated in it are the most revolting of the senseless crime ever perpetrated by human fiends, hardly a subject for worthy or artistic treatment. If you want examples of artistically-executed murders, or killings done in an aesthetic fashion, old Japanese stories of revenge or exploits of famous swordsmen abound in wonderful masterpieces.

Fourthly, it is my fancy that the mystery of Japanese Taste may in a large measure be explained by the absence in this country of what may

(Continued on Page 3)

MARKET ANALYSIS CARRIED OUT IN GERMANY TO SOLVE PROBLEMS

Launches New Method of Scientific Economic Research To Meet Present-Day Requirements in Europe

By PROFESSOR H. MUELLER

Foreign readers may be interested in learning something about the efforts that are now being made in Germany to enlist the help of economic science for the solution of important problems. The application of scientific methods is a peculiarity of our modern system of production. Japan in particular has always understood the practical importance of science for economic progress.

It is true that natural science has until recently played a more important part for in the last century economic science in Europe served to form ideas in accordance with "Weltanschauung" and did not enter to any extent into the work of legislators and into the management of plants. Developments of the past 10 years, however, have brought about striking changes in this respect. In the same measure as planned economy progresses, the demand for scientific information and research that has in part to be covered by state offices and economic organizations and partly by proper scientific institutes, increases.

The public as a rule does not become aware of such a change as this economic scientific work does not result in literary publications but rather consists of internal reports, and commercial investigations, the nature of which as a rule excludes publication. The increasing amount of work, turned out by economic institutes, is a clear proof of how important this scientific work has become. The fact need not be specially stressed that the war economy not only took such investigations for granted in the past years, but repeatedly exacted new ones.

New Department Founded

A new research department for general and textile market analysis was founded in Muenster at the suggestion of the German textile industry. The very fact that this foundation took place in wartime not only proves Germany's will to intensify its scientific work but also the urgency with which practical economy stresses the necessity of scientific support.

As we are convinced in Germany that practical work will always need the support of scientific research, it was not found necessary to choose a form of organization that served practical purposes only. The new institute has been attached to the university of Muenster as a scientific institute.

The institute's chief task is to carry out market investigations. This task is daily gaining in importance. A businessman in the 19th century did not concern himself to any extent with the scientific investigation of markets from which he imported or to which he exported. He relied upon a business instinct which he had developed in the course of years and on those persons and business experiences of which a businessman was justly proud. A few essential facts, as for instance fluctuations in the rate of discount and changes in the balance of trade or in the balance of payments kept him informed on the general situation of the market.

In the past decades our economic system has changed to such an extent that this attitude is no longer tenable. Commercial experiences may suffice in the case of long established markets. As soon as new markets have to be discovered or developed, a demand for new methods of market analysis sets in. Since the training of young business men in offices of overseas friends has become increasingly difficult, owing to the complications arising from the lack of currency, other means must be found by which they can acquire a proper knowledge of foreign markets. Thus a need for scientific survey of foreign markets became more urgently felt.

Developed Methods

There are also increasing internal economic complications and rapid changes. German economic science very soon put itself at the disposal of this new task and developed methods with the help of which markets can be analyzed. These methods from the very outset differed from those of America which made price and credit fluctuations the chief objects of their analysis. German institutes, on the contrary, from the beginning wished to give a universal picture of a market and devoted special attention to the quantity of goods absorbed and to the particular methods of organization of individual economies.

These general observations do not suffice, however, as the businessman does not want to be informed on general tendencies, but rather wishes to ascertain which market is open to his goods and which is not, and where an increase of business is to be expected. The new kind of market analysis is more thorough than former investigations as it tries to ascertain the import and export possibilities of individual markets.

This new field of research is no easy one to master as not only the comparatively easy task of establishing the size of a market with the help of statistics must be solved, but the market's possibilities of development must be ascertained. Lack of a certain kind of goods, permitting of an increase of sales is a matter of special interest to the investigator and is of inestimable value to practical economy. In view of the fundamental reorganization of all world markets, this province of market analysis has become of the utmost importance.

Market Research

At present, market research must proceed from the fact that the results of former research no longer satisfy present-day requirements. No longer is the problem one of ascertaining the consumer's wishes—wishes which are incompatible with an economic political management—and of adjusting production to them. Instead, the general changes that have been brought about by modern planned economy must be taken into consideration as well as the customer's wishes. Whereas in the days of the liberal system it was mainly a question of satisfying individual wishes, today's market research must cooperate toward the reorganization of markets.

This new aim of market research in Germany demands a more intensive specialization of the institutes, engaged in that work. Formerly, market analysis occupied itself chiefly with a general survey and not with details. Modern market research, however, enlists the services of science to find out details that had not yet been elaborated with the help of scientific methods. It was therefore found necessary either to limit investigations to a definite kind of production, as for instance the sale of finished goods, or else as in the case of the Muenster institute, to limit it to a special line of business.

Defined Tasks Given

The research department for general and textile market economy was developed out of the above-mentioned endeavors. In order not to lose contact with general scientific developments it will also carry out general research work. It has, however, been given certain clearly defined tasks as it was realized that the enlistment of an expert scientific apparatus for the elaboration of special economic problems would bring about a marked furtherance of economy itself.

The results of this scientific work will in time appear in reports that will enlighten the public on important questions, relating to textile economy, and will be put down in expert opinions. The latter will be elaborated for those departments of administration as well as for textile industrial enterprises that are interested in them. The scientific and technical personnel will be far more numerous than in purely scientific university institutes.

In Germany the textile industry has set an example by establishing this branch office for its market investigations. The demand for scientific foundations has become very pronounced in this important branch of industry. For a long time the textile industry was carried on in traditional style with the help of well-tried machinery and raw materials. The development of artificial fibers brought about considerable changes in this respect.

Technical Changes

By making chemistry the basis of production, the textile industry gradually ceased to rely on empiric experience. The same was the case regarding natural fiber which, owing to the fact that it was forced to compete with synthetic products gradually changed over to rational and therefore scientific methods of production. The marked technical changes that have been brought about by the introduction of standardized raw materials that are adapted to the purposes for which they are required have not yet come to an end. The methods of production and of sale in particular will in the future experience an unheard of reorganization and rationalization.

In the case of the textile industry the way has therefore been paved for scientific methods and the new research department will not be lacking in tasks by the fulfillment of which it can lend active support to this important industry. We shall only draw attention to a few of these tasks: In investigating the home market special research problems, such as those relating to the rationalization of producion programs must be dealt with. The labor question in Germany also is a very important one. In the course of the last years numerous textile workers have been enlisted in war industry, and the German textile industry is consequently faced with the problem of introducing labor saving methods.

Extension of Market

The incorporation of the Sudeten district with its large textile industry, of Alsace, Lorraine and of the new German provinces in the East necessitate decisions as to which extent the newly incorporated factories can be allowed to participate in supplying the German market and in export business. The establishment of a European economic sphere makes it necessary to pay attention to other continental markets also, especially those in the South East. An important reorganization will result from the fact that Britain's position in the European textile market will no longer be what it was before the war. This will naturally permit an extension of the German market.

The department of our institute that busies itself with analyzing foreign markets has already carried out a number of investigations dealing with Southeastern markets. It must be ascertained to which extent favorable conditions can be brought about for European markets if the Southeastern markets are developed by means of a certain amount of industrialization. Thus scientific research will do its share in making the collaboration of European peoples in the large European sphere as easy and profitable as possible in the future.

ARABIA LURES PEOPLE OF REMOTE COUNTRIES

Vast Land Still Unexplored and Mysterious to World

War in the Middle East has awakened a sense of the spell of this region for men of the West. During the last century a number of Englishmen succumbed to the lure of Arabia and, wearing the flowing robes of the Arab, living his life in the heart of the desert, willingly enduring all its hardships, have presented the Western world with one of its most fascinating enigmas.

In a century of vanishing frontiers, Arabia is one of the last regions of the world still unexplored, still mysterious. The dreaded Rub-al-Khali desert was not crossed until 1932 when St John Philby crossed it. He was the first European to visit the southern provinces of Nejd, the homeland of King Ibn Saud.

Another adventurous man, Charles Doughty, heard tales while at Petra, that "rose-red city half as old as Time," of the rock monuments of an unknown people somewhere near the pilgrim road to Mecca, and he determined to be the first to see them. To do this he learned Arabic, adopted Arab dress and traveled as a physician with caravans for two years. He endured continuous hunger, thirst and exposure and wrecked his health permanently, but achieved his purpose and out of that epic journey came the great book "Arabia Deserta."

In Disguise of Dervish

The pilgrimage to Mecca, an even more difficult enterprise and one fraught with danger for a European, was accomplished by that devotee of the Arab lands, Richard Burton, disguised as a dervish, after seven years' practice of Moslem customs and ceremonies. Burned by the sun and scarred with wounds, for the unknown, this brilliant but undaunted and still hungering scholar and linguist continued his explorations for years, becoming the first European to enter Harar.

The second group of these adopted sons of Arabia were learned, sensitive, introspective men who found life too difficult in the complex English society where tradition set the pattern of a man's life, his work, play and opinions, beginning with his education in one of the great public schools. And in adult life there was a prescribed activity for every season of the year, and a prescribed dress for every activity—tweeds for Scotland, a black topper for the Derby, a grey topper for Ascot.

These men sought refuge from themselves with a people who had a simple, flexible mode of life and thought. They fled from a cold, damp climate, misty skies, and green countryside to a region of hot, dry air, cloudless, blue skies and dun-colored landscape with sharply defined patterns of light and shade. They fled from stiff collars and bowler hats to the ease of the long, loose, flowing Arab robes, from society to lone individualism, from many-roomed, elaborately decorated and furnished houses with all their luxury and responsibility, to the stark simplicity of a tent in the desert or a small, square whitewashed house in an Arab town, where life was simple, relieved of all formality and slavery to routine.

Happiness, Relief Found

T. E. Lawrence, long before the political necessities of the last war took him among the Arabs to instigate the Arab revolt against Turkey, had been powerfully drawn to the Arabic-speaking lands, had learned to speak and think and dress as did the natives, and found happiness and relief amid the poorest of the people. He stayed in the craggy-hills of Syria with the fierce, primitive hill tribes, and in Port Said with the Upper Egyptians and Nubians who carry the coal for the ships, and found exaltation in a life stripped of everything but the barest facts of existence.

There have also been some who, while largely motivated by the love of simplicity in living, seem also to have been moved by a love of power. Such was the beared St. John Philby, the only European ever allowed to live in Mecca. The son of a wealthy family, Philby, an ardent convert to Islam, after achieving academic distinction and a brilliant career in India and the Middle East, retired to Arabia to live, became an authority on its geology and geography, and wielded enormous power as adviser to Ibn Saud.

A number of women also have felt the attraction of the Arab countries. They have usually been women of superior intellect and strength of character, who were also wealthy and socially prominent. Their restlessness and desire for a more satisfactory life were often crystalized by a tragic love affair.

Brilliant Scholar

Vital, beautiful, red-haired Gertrude Bell was a woman of this kind. A brilliant scholar, the first woman to take a first class in Modern History at Oxford, she became a student of Oriental languages and translated Persian poetry into English. When her British diplomat fiance died she dedicated her life to the learning and people of the Middle East.

A fine Arabic scholar, she made a series of journeys through Syria, Mesopotamia and Central Arabia, and gained a unique knowledge of Arabian personalities and politics. This special knowledge, together with her intelligence, endurance and liberal beliefs, enabled her to become the successful Political Secretary of the Mesopotamian Government and to play the biggest part in establishing the kingdom of Iraq and making Prince Feisal of Hejaz king.

Gems of Truth

Our strength often increases in proportion to the obstacles imposed upon it.—It is thus we enter upon the most perilous plans after having had the shame of failing in more simple ones.—Rapin

• • •

From the errors of others a wise man corrects his own.—Publius Syrus

• • •

Noble examples stir us up to noble actions, and the very history of large and public souls inspires a man with generous thoughts.—Seneca

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Synopsis of CONTEMPORARY JAPANESE LITERATURE

MUSUKO (Son)

1922

By KAORU OSANAI

The scene is a gateway to the city of Yedo during the declining period of the Tokugawa period. A wretched little fire-watchman's hovel is seen standing there. It is on a night in December, and snow is falling heavily. The old fire-watchman, his face buried in muffler and hood, is making a fire on the earthen floor and warming himself. A petty constable, known as a "tool," arrives upon the scene, casting his eyes here and there. He has been shadowing a vagrant called Kinjiro and has come here, thinking that the latter might be loitering about the place.

The constable questions the fire-watchman. The latter is a stubborn old man of about 70 and pays no attention to him. The constable thereupon goes in search of his quarry elsewhere.

Kinjiro makes his appearance, his face covered with a towel and his clothes tucked up behind. He speaks to the fire-watchman and warms himself at the hearth. He has not taken any food since yesterday and feels rather weak. When the fire-watchman opens his lunch-box and feeds him with the remaining portion of his meal, Kinjiro eats it greedily. While doing so he replies to the fire-watchman's questions, saying he had been living in Osaka up to now and telling him about his gambling activities and other such things.

"I'm showing the simpletons how to get along in this world," he says. "I'm teaching them how to spend money."

Honest Fellow

"I've a son, too, who lives in Kamigata (The district embracing old Kyoto and Osaka), but I'm thankful he's not like you. He's an honest and upright fellow," the fire-watchman says. He further relates to Kinjiro how this or that notorious thief or murderer, recently apprehended by the authorities, had come to warm themselves at the fire of this hovel before being caught.

"H'm . . . it must have been fate," Kinjiro replies nonchalantly.

"What on earth brought you to a place like this?"

"I've come here to look for my father and mother."

"Have you found them?"

"I'm pretty sure about where they live, but I don't know whether they will see me or not."

Kinjiro then says he heard the fire-watchman mention a while ago that his son lives in Osaka, but what's his name? he inquires.

"It's Kin-ko. He's called Kinjiro," the old man replies.

Kinjiro nods calmly.

"He left Yedo nine years ago. . . . Yes, he was nineteen. At that time, why . . . he was in the hardware trade, mind you. Now he's getting along splendidly."

"Impossible!"

"What's 'impossible' about it?"

The old man believes implicitly that his son has become a fine and successful man of the world. But though there has been a lapse of nine years since he went away, there had been no tidings from him. Yes, he had written once. A letter did arrive, but it was not addressed to him. It was to a neighbor's daughter that he had sent it, the girl whom he had promised to marry—a "disgusting" letter with a nostalgic yearning for his native city. The old man explains further that the girl still cherishes a memory of his son in her heart and has not married anyone else.

Want to Get Opinion

Presently Kinjiro becomes serious and says: "By the way, there is something about which I want to get your opinion. Listen. Suppose, for instance, that your son made a mess of it; that he got into a scrape and came back here—because of bad luck, mind; that he is no longer the same as before; that he has even been to jail, maybe. . . ."

"Are you speaking of my son Kinjiro?"

"You mustn't think of it in that way."

At this point the petty constable reappears, nestles close to the fire-watchman's hovel, listens stealthily to their conversation, and comes to the front. He addresses Kinjiro: "You've come from Kamigata. What part of Kamigata did you live in?"

"Sakai."

The fire-watchman says: "Didn't you say Osaka a while ago?"

"What were you doing in Kamigata?" the constable demands.

"Unloading freight at the river entrance."

The fire-watchman is greatly surprised: "A while ago you. . . ."

Kinjiro glares at him fiercely, saying: "Be silent, old man!"

"Oh. H'm, now I understand. If that's the case, you should have said so in the first place," mutters the fire-watchman.

Kinjiro starts to leave. The constable stops him. "What do you say to coming over to my place and warming yourself up for the night. It's better than tramping through the snow all night. How about it?"

"You needn't bother."

"I knew you'd say something of the sort." The constable, so saying, makes a sudden plunge into the hovel. Kinjiro slips out of his grasp and escapes. The constable pursues him, fumbling in his pockets for his whistle.

Sound of Whistle Heard

The fire-watchman goes out of the hovel to peer after them, muttering to himself: "It's so, after all. . . . He probably won't be able to do it alone. . . ." The sound of a whistle is heard, now from afar, now from near-at-hand. "Anyway it's none of my business. I'd better stay in." He goes into his hovel and shuts the sliding door behind him.

Kinjiro comes running back, all out of breath, and stumbles in front of the hovel. The constable seizes him and attempts to show his victim's face to the fire-watchman. Kinjiro resists desperately, but realizing that he has been over-powered, he makes it appear as though he were submitting.

(Continued on Page 3)

EVENING EDITION

Japan Times & Advertiser

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Incorporating
The JAPAN CHRONICLE and The JAPAN MAIL

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SHOWDOWN FOR CRIPPS LIKELY AS INDIAN LEADERS TO PRESENT DEMANDS AT TODAY'S MEETING

Sir Stafford May Meet Reds in Effort to Push Designs

GHANDI SEEN AGAIN

Revealing that a showdown for Sir Stafford Cripps' mission to India is imminent, representatives of the Indian Congress Party, the Muslim League and the Sikhs will present their demands to the British representative today, the Nichi Nichi reports from Saigon, reports Domei.

Meanwhile, Sir Stafford was said to have disclosed plans to confer with members of the Indian Communist Party, which hitherto has not been recognized by British authorities in India. This move, the correspondent said, is a clear sign that Sir Stafford is commissioned to spare no means in his endeavors to impose British designs on India.

The message says that in order to avoid further disagreements with the Soviet Union over the Iranian problem, Britain is desperately seeking an early command of Indian support even at the price of recognizing Communism in India.

However, it was said the outspoken statements of various Indian leaders during the past few days have shown that Sir Stafford's visit so far has served only to breed dissatisfaction. At the most Sir Stafford probably can earn a vague and intangible joint-declaration, the dispatch asserts.

Cripps Sees Ghandi

Domei

LISBON, March 29.—Mahatma Mohandas K. Gandhi and Sir Stafford Cripps, British Lord Privy Seal, today conferred for 30 minutes in their second meeting, a Reuter dispatch from New Delhi said.

India Split-Up Aimed

The British promise now being offered through its special envoy, Sir Stafford Cripps, reportedly granting to India a dominion status in exchange for Indian participation in the current war on the British side, is after all based on a desire to partition the colony into several parts, after the current war the Asahi dispatch from Berlin Sunday revealed.

The Amrita Bazar, an organ of the Indian National Congress, recently disclosed the contents of the British proposal brought by Sir Stafford, the disclosure being suspected to have been made against the will of the envoy. The salient points in the revelation are given by the dispatch as follows:

(1) India will be granted complete independence after the ending of the current war, when Britain will cease all interference in the domestic affairs of India including those concerned with British rights and interests, Indian national defense and administration.

(2) India, after its independence, will be under a federation system. All Provinces and Presidencies will be allowed to decide respectivety whether they will join in the federation or not.

(3) The Indian Central Government will be so reorganized for the present that the Government will be facilitated in its execution of war.

(4) The form of Indian independence will be of that of the average British dominion.

(5) Those parts of India which do not want to be included in the federation will be allowed to group into another federation or federations, each enjoying dominion status, on the approval of the British Government. As a result, India will see two or three dominions organized.

The Asahi dispatch comments in this connection that the disclosed intention of Britain regarding India is a clear indication of the crafty British measure apparently formed with the aim of partitioning the country into a few independent dominions based on different religious communities, the friction between which is an old story in Indian history. Thus, even after the so-called independence is realized, India will be placed in constant turmoils, so that the British Government can do anything it likes by availing itself of the internal strife.

Seen Likely Truth

This disclosure by the Amrita Bazar, according to the Asahi dispatch, is strongly suspected as valid in the light of Sir Stafford's reported approaches to the Indian leaders through private talks. The British envoy is apparently avoiding seeing the leaders of various factions at the same time. Through private approaches he is intending to push the alleged measure of dividing India

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Champion Joe Louis Scores K.O. Victory Over Simon in Sixth

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, March 27.—Again successfully defending his heavyweight boxing title, Joe Louis, "Brown Bomber from Detroit," knocked out the latest contender for the crown, Abe Simon, in the sixth round of a championship bout held at Madison Square Garden last night, it was reported here from New York today. The stadium was packed with 75,000 spectators who gathered to witness the bout, the proceeds of which will be donated to the Army Emergency Relief Fund, the report said. Tipping the scales just a few pounds over his best fighting weight, Joe Louis weighed in at 207½ pounds, while Abe Simon weighed in at 255½ pounds.

INDIANS WON'T FALL FOR BAIT BY BRITAIN

Spokesman Hori Sees Leaders As Too Wise and Sagacious To Swallow Offer

WORLD EXPECTS FAILURE

Offer Not New—Japan Harboring Best of Intentions Toward Nation

Due to the wisdom and sagacity of the Indian leaders the whole world expects the mission of Sir Stafford Cripps in India will fail, pointed out Tomokazu Hori, Spokesman of the Board of Information, during a discussion on the Indian situation at the regular meeting of foreign correspondents, Monday.

"We have not received any new reports concerning the Indian situation," said the Spokesman in reply to a question from one of the correspondents, "You all know that Cripps has offered the Indians Dominion status after the war is over."

"Do you think that is a new offer?" asked Mr. Ramiah, special correspondent of the United Press of India.

Mr. Hori being silent, the Indian correspondent went on? "It is not a new offer, and the Indian leaders have rejected it several times in the past."

Mr. Ramiah then pointed out that this meant that Sir Stafford Cripps had come to India just to meet with rejection.

"Cripps came to India with the intention to succeed, not to be rejected," said Mr. Hori with a smile.

"What is your opinion about the Indian leaders?" pursued the Indian correspondent. "Do you think they will accept or reject the proposal of Cripps?"

"Well," said the Spokesman, "as I said before, the Indian leaders are wise enough not to accept such proposals from the British."

"That is why," he added, "the whole world thinks that Cripps is bound to fail in his mission."

"In 1939, Cripps came to India toward the end of the year, and I met him personally," stated the Indian correspondent, "but Cripps certainly did not make much headway among the Indian leaders."

Concerning the warning of the Japanese Government to India not to accept the British proposals, Mr. Ramiah indicated that such warning would tend to give a wrong impression of the Indian leaders to the world. The Indian leaders were intelligent enough not to swallow the British bait, and the well-intentioned warning of the Japanese Government, according to Mr. Ramiah, might give an erroneous impression of them.

"People would think that they were not wise enough, or that they were fluctuating," declared Mr. Ramiah.

"Well, said Mr. Hori, "Japan harbors only the best of intentions toward India."

Rome Counselor Returning

Domei

ISTANBUL, March 29.—Yoshiro Ando, Counselor at the Japanese Embassy in Rome, arrived here yesterday en route to Tokyo via the Caucasus Railway. Mr. Ando shortly will leave for Kuibishev via Ankara shortly, it was said. The returning diplomat will be the first Japanese to travel over this route, it was said.

Blizzards Hit Denmark

Transocean

COPENHAGEN, March 21.—Continuous blizzards have crippled communications in many parts of Denmark and many towns, cut off from the outside world, are facing a serious shortage of daily supplies.

Blossoms Greet War Orphans

Pink clouds of cherry blossoms bursting their buds in the warm spring sunshine cast a warm halo over the compounds of the Yasukuni Shrine, yesterday, as thousands of young people from all over the Empire, who had lost their fathers and brothers in the Greater East Asia War, proceeded to the main sanctuary to meet their loved ones in spiritual communion.

ANTI-AXIS SENTIMENT INCREASING IN BRAZIL

Government Arrested 300 Axis Nationals Including Many Japanese on Friday

EMBASSY STAFF ISOLATED

Evidence Shows Chile, Argentina Now Attempting to Approach Closer to Axis

In the course of a telephone conversation between the Yomiuri office in Tokyo and its staff correspondent in Buenos Aires, it was revealed that the attitude of the Brazilian Government toward the Japanese residents is fast aggravating, while on the other hand, Chile and Argentina are trying desperately to maintain neutrality.

The conversation, which took place on Saturday, follows:

Tokyo: Please tell us the latest condition in Brazil.

Buenos Aires: It is getting worse every day. On Friday, some 200 Axis nationals in Rio de Janeiro and 100 others in Sao Paulo, the latter consisting mostly of Japanese, were arrested. It is said that the Brazilian officials confiscated four wireless broadcasting sets in Rio de Janeiro on the ground that the Axis nationals were dispatching news regarding America and Britain to their respective countries.

Life of Exiles

In both cities, the staff members of the Embassies and Consulates are leading a life of exiles since they are strictly prohibited from stepping out of the premises. A great deal of concern is held over their food problem because even the wife of the ambassador or the maid servants are not allowed to go out of the embassy compounds.

Tokyo: Who are the Japanese now being kept in detention?

Buenos Aires: It is difficult to find that out because it is practically impossible to acquire information regarding the internees. Surveillance over the activities of the Japanese residents in Sao Paulo is so severe and strict that they are even prohibited to write letters to those living in Rio de Janeiro.

Yesterday, however, I was able to obtain information from a reliable source that among those who were arrested are some staff employes of the big commercial concerns such as Mitsui, Mitsubishi and Okura Shoji. However, every indication points to the belief that no mass detention has so far been carried out on the Japanese immigrants. The detained people are released usually after about a week's examination, but still, the whole atmosphere is aggravating.

Faking Letter by Nisei

On March 21, the Brazilian Government published an article, disclosing the contents of a letter supposedly written by a Japanese nisei. It is only too clear that the letter was invented, for the officials, despite the public demand, withheld the name of the "sender" by saying that the Government deems it necessary to keep the name in secrecy in view of the seriousness of the plans involved.

The letter in question, nevertheless, had a damaging effect on the public attitude toward Japanese residents in general for immediately after the incident, the people began casting suspicious glances at each

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Reborn China Determined to Cooperate With Japanese, Declares General Hata

Domei

NANKING, March 29.—While making every effort to bring the Chungking regime to its knees, the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China are determined to cooperate in the steady and healthy growth of the National Government of China at Nanking, thereby proceeding with the attainment of the aim of the China Affair, declared General Shunroku Hata, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China, on the eve of the second anniversary of the return of the capital seat to Nanking.

The statement of General Hata follows:

"It is a matter for hearty congratulation that the National Government of China has been achieving great success in political, diplomatic, economic and other fields, thereby making the national foundation increasingly solid, while taking part in the establishment of a New Order in Greater East Asia.

"Since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia President Wang Ching-wei has exerted every effort toward the re-establishment of the Chinese Army. As a result, the army has undergone a complete change.

"New national movements, active in various regions have been showing the people fine examples of the wartime national life and at the same time encouraging production increase and economizing of consumption.

"Enlightening movements have been also enhanced, and the Chinese nation is firmly determined to cooperate in the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia, sharing joys and sorrows with the Japanese.

"It is most reassuring to see that students and intellectual circles under the Nanking Administration now have come to recognize the actual meaning of the War of Greater East Asia, and their intention to cooperate with Japan has become positive.

"On the part of Japan, respecting the sovereignty of the Republic of China, she recently transferred the administration of British Concessions at Tientsin and Canton, which were taken over by the Japanese, exerting herself for the emancipation of China from Anglo-American influence.

"Such sincerity on the part of Japan will no doubt obtain the true understanding of the Chinese people.

"On the other hand, the Chungking regime, at the beck of Anglo-American Powers, is making desperate efforts to continue a war of resistance in spite of the fact that its power has been exhausted by the cutting off of the Burma route.

"The Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China, while exerting efforts to bring about the early destruction of the Chungking regime, are determined to enhance the healthy growth of the National Government of China, thereby attaining the aim of the China Affair.

"Greeting the second anniversary of the return of the capital seat to Nanking, I hereby wish to offer my congratulations to the National Government and at the same time pray for the prosperity of the Chinese people."

TRADE PACT FOR NORTH, CENTRAL CHINA AGREED

Agreement Reached at Peking Conference to Boost Commercial Ties

Domei

PEKING, March 29.—Climaxing a three-day discussion, the North and Central China Trade Liaison Conference, in session here since March 26, closed last night after reaching an agreement on measures for accelerating trade between North and Central China.

According to an announcement by the North China Liaison Office of the China Affairs Board, the conference decided to classify the staple trade commodities of North and Central China into two groups; namely, specified commodities and daily necessities.

The specified commodities include coal, sulphide iron ore, sulphate of ammonium, wheat flour, etc., while the general daily necessities include peas and beans, salt, pork, medicines, cotton yarns, tissues, etc.

The authorities also agreed at the conference to restore to normal the trade relations between North and Central China, which have been temporarily suspended since the outbreak of the war.

It was also agreed to maintain prices of trade items at the lowest possible levels in conforming with the low price policy of the National Government at Nanking.

Hungary Honors Envoy

Domei

BUDAPEST, March 28.—The Hungarian Government has awarded Toshitaka Okubo, Japanese Minister to Hungary, the Grand Cross of the Hungarian Order of Merit, it was learned here today.

STILWELL SAID ORDERED TO DEFEND BURMA FRONT

Chiang Sends American Officer As Commander of 5th and Six Armies

General Chiang Kai-shek, in his capacity as chief of the general staff of the Allied forces for defense of the Chungking regime, has sent Major-General Joseph W. Stilwell, America's contribution to the Chungking cause, to Burma as commander of the Chungking 5th and 6th armies, the Nichi Nichi reported from Canton yesterday, reports Domei.

Quoting reliable but unconfirmed sources, the journal reported that Chungking operations in southern Asia have been divided into three sections with Shang Chen responsible for the defense of India and Kuan Lin-cheg in command of the Chungking troops in Burma while Chang Fa-kuei has been charged with defense of the Chungking-French Indo-China border.

Chen Cheng is reported to have been installed as staff officer under Major-General Stilwell.

ENVOY SATO IN KUIBISHEV

To Present Credentials Early Next Month

Domei

KUIBISHEV, March 28.—Naotake Sato newly-appointed Japanese Ambassador to the Soviet Union, arrived here at 1:30 p.m. today in a special train to assume his new duties.

It is understood that Ambassador Sato will present the credentials early next month to Mikhail I. Kalinin, Chief of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.

TURKEY CALLS HOME ENVOY FOR DETAILS AS TENSION GROWING

Ambassadors at Moscow, Rome And Berlin Recalled to Discuss Future Policy

TOKYO ENVOY TO LEAVE

Ferid Tek Also Reporting to Ankara on East Asia War Developments

Reflecting mounting complications in international relations surrounding Turkey, the Turkish Government has decided to recall the Turkish ambassadors at Moscow, Rome and Berlin, respectively, for the purpose of discussing the future diplomatic policy of Turkey, the Nichi Nichi reported from Lisbon, yesterday, quoting Ankara dispatches.

Tokyo Envoy to Report

Ferid Tek, Turkish Ambassador here, has been recalled by his Government to report on latest developments in the Greater East Asia War, according to a Nichi Nichi Istanbul dispatch.

The Ambassador will return by the Siberian Railway, the report said.

The dispatch said the Turkish Ambassadors to Rome and Berlin, respectively, Haseyin Ragip Laydur and Hasrev Gerede, also have been recalled to report on recent international events in Italy and Germany.

Trade Pact Signed

Domei

VICHY, March 29.—Turkey and Bulgaria yesterday signed a new trade agreement at Ankara, Havas reported from Ankara today.

Under the new treaty, Turkey will export to Bulgaria waste cotton and cotton seeds in exchange for agricultural products, including potato seeds, according to the report.

Bulgaria to Act

Special to the Nichi Nichi

ISTANBUL, March 28.—Premier Dr. Bogdan Filoff of Bulgaria remarked today before Parliament that Bulgaria would never be an idle spectator to the war that will decide the future of Europe, according to a report from Sofia.

"Bulgaria will willingly pay sacrifices for maintaining her independence," the Premier said. "Bulgaria has already selected its path. The destruction of Bolshevism is the first condition for establishing a new order of Europe. The people of Bulgaria must realize that although we are not participating in the war, we are not evading our responsibility toward our Allies. We must increase the production in our beautiful land. We are watching the future with firm conviction."

Meanwhile, Turkish Ambassador Ferid Tek to Japan has been ordered to return home via Siberia for the object of reporting to the Government on the East Asiatic situation, according to Ankara official circles.

As Turkish ambassadors to Italy and Germany are now visiting Turkey, the Government's order in recalling the Ambassador to Tokyo is regarded very significant in view of the recent Turkish situation.

OSAKA HOST TO CHANG

Manchou Special Envoy Feted at Dinner Party

Domei

OSAKA, March 29.—General Chang Ching-hui, Premier and Special Envoy of Manchoukuo, who arrived here this morning from Kyoto en route to Hsinking, was feted at a dinner given in his honor by the Osaka Prefectural and Municipal Chambers of Commerce and Industry, at the Hotel Shin-Osaka this evening. The function was attended by about 500 notables.

Premier Chang, earlier, was the guest of honor at a luncheon given at the Mengyo Kaikan, by the Japan-Manchoukuo Business Association.

OSHIMA LAUDS HECKEL

Late Benefactor of Japanese Army Given Praise

Domei

BERLIN, March 29.—Lieutenant-General Hiroshi Oshima, Japanese Ambassador to Germany, today visited the tomb of the late General Heckel, benefactor of the Japanese Army, on the General's hundredth birth anniversary.

In a statement printed in the Volkischer Beobachter today, Lieutenant-General Oshima lauded the late General Heckel for his distinguished services as adviser to the Japanese Army in 1884.

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OF CHINA CELEBRATING 2ND ANNIVERSARY OF STEADY GROWTH AT NANKING

Appointment of Harada As Delegate to Vatican Pleases Rome Quarters

Domei

ROME, March 28.—With Japan the acknowledged leader of Greater East Asia, which embraces 18 million Catholics within its sphere, quarters close to the Vatican expressed great satisfaction and pleasure upon the announcement yesterday of the appointment of Ken Harada, counselor at the Japanese Embassy in Vichy, as the first Japanese Special Minister to the Vatican to establish formal diplomatic relations between the Holy See and Japan.

9 JAPANESE IN CUBA REPORTED INTERNED

Nationals Residing on East Coast Seized Without Warning—Others Seen Menaced

U.S. ENVOY FOR ARABIA

More Aid for Soviets Ordered by Roosevelt—Great Importance Put on East Front

Domei

LISBON, March 29.—Authorities in Cuba yesterday without warning interned nine Japanese nationals residing in the eastern coastal district as well as in important cities in the interior of the republic, according to Reuters dispatches reaching here from Havana.

It is likely that 277 other Japanese residents in Cuba also will be interned in the future, the dispatches also state.

U.S. Envoy for Arabia

Following on the heels of the United States State Department's decision to dispatch an agricultural mission to Saudi Arabia, the Washington Government announced the transfer of Comstock Kirk, present United States Minister to Egypt, to the Saudi Arabia Legation, it was learned in a Saigon report to the Nichi Nichi.

Two U.S. Vessels Sunk

Domei

LISBON, March 28.—The United States Navy Department today announced that two medium-sized American vessels have been torpedoed and sunk by enemy submarines off the Atlantic coast of the United States, according to a Reuters dispatch reaching here from Washington.

No details are available as yet on the sinking of the United States vessels, the report revealed.

More Soviet Aid Ordered

Domei

LISBON, March 27.—President Roosevelt issued strict instructions to Colonel Frank Knox, Secretary of Navy, Colonel Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, and other United States leaders today to remove all difficulties in the way of smooth shipment of "aid-to-the-Soviet" war materials, dispatches received here from Washington report.

On the strength of all available information received, political observers here are of the opinion that the President's instructions have been necessitated by a split within the Washington Administration regarding the "aid-Soviet" policy.

President Roosevelt is attaching the greatest importance to the German-Soviet War from the viewpoint that the only hope of victory for the Allied Powers lies in the success of the Soviet counter-attack against Germany, whereas some of the leaders in the War Department, in utter disregard of the President's wishes, are using newly-purchased munitions for the training of recruited soldiers, these quarters say.

The same sources also report that some other leaders in the Washington Administration are attaching more importance to the situation in the Middle East than on the German-Soviet War and are of the opinion that Germany will attempt advances into Iran and Iraq for oil. Under this notion this faction is denouncing the slow action of the Government in aiding Australia, which, in their opinion, is entirely unbalanced with the critical situation in East Asia.

On the other hand, the Soviet Union is reported to be dissatisfied because Britain and the United States are not extending sufficient assistance.

The difference of opinion within the Washington Administration on the "aid-Soviet" policy is indicative of a lack of definite strategy on the

(Continued on Page 2)

Elaborate Program Set To Fete Advent of Third Year

WANG TO BROADCAST

Domei

NANKING, March 30.—The second anniversary of the return to Nanking of the National Government of China will be observed here today with elaborate programs.

A national rally will be held at the Grand National Hall at 9 a.m. with tens of thousands of citizens attending, who will later parade through the streets of the capital.

At a ceremony which will be held at the Grand Ceremony Hall at 10 a.m, to commemorate the occasion, President Wang Ching-wei will deliver an address clarifying the attitude of the National Government toward the war of "liberation of East Asia." The ceremony will be attended by high Government officials as well as army and navy officers.

Later in the day, President Wang will act as host at a tea reception in honor of the Axis envoys, including Mamoru Shigemitsu, Japanese Ambassador to Nanking.

At 11 a.m., the Chief Executive will inspect army detachments on the parade ground, where the air corps also will participate in the military review. In the afternoon, a naval review will take place, in the presence of President Wang, with more than 10 river warships participating including the gunboat Haihsing, which has been presented to the National Government by the Japanese Navy.

At 7:30 p.m., President Wang will address the Japanese and Manchoukuo nations in an international radio program.

Giant Rally Held

Domei

NANKING, March 29.—Celebrating the second anniversary of the return to Nanking of the Chinese National Government, a gigantic rally was held at the Grand National Hall here at 2 p.m. today with over 6,000 persons attending.

After expressing thanks to Japanese authorities for their return to the Nanking Government of the former British Concessions at Canton and Tientsin, the rally passed a resolution to further strengthen national unity for the defense of Greater East Asia.

Brilliant Achievements Seen

The National Government of China will celebrate today the second anniversary of its return to its capital, Nanking.

During the second year, while collaborating with Japan as a partner of the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, the National Government attained a number of brilliant achievements in its domestic administration as well as in its diplomatic relations.

As soon as the War of Greater East Asia broke out, the National Government lost no time in clarifying its attitude to the world to share the fate of Japan for the realization of a New Order in East Asia.

Diplomatically, the National Government on the occasion of the sixth anniversary for the conclusion of the Japan-Germany-Italy Anti-Comintern Pact on November 25, announced its adherence to the pact to strengthen its relation with the Axis nations. The de jure recognition extended by various Axis Powers in Europe on July 1, the same year, exalted its international status tremendously in sharp contrast with the Chungking regime which is on the verge of collapse.

Army Strengthened

Militarily, an extensive reorganization of the Nanking Army was made during the year, the numerical strength of which now reaches approximately half a million. Establishing the Central Military Academy and reorganizing its air force, the military structure of the National Government was improved tremendously both qualitatively and quantitatively.

In its domestic administration, the greatest emphasis was laid on the strengthening of administration in various localities under its jurisdiction, intensifying the movement for the establishment of model peace zones. The Government also exerted itself to the utmost for the stabilization of the lives of the people, particularly, in connection with food questions.

It was on August 16 that the National Government announced an extensive reform of its administrative structure in coping with the new situation in East Asia. To attain the greatest efficiency in its administration, the number of ministries was cut down from 14 to 10, unifying the Railways Ministry and the Communications Ministry and merging the Ministries of Industry, Commerce, Agriculture, and Mining Industry under a powerful Industry Ministry.

In the field of finance and economy, special efforts were made for the strengthening of the Central Reserve Bank of China. Obtaining a ¥300,000,000 loan from Japan, an epochal reform was made in the taxation system to lighten the burden of the people. Due to the sharp decline of "fapi" following the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the note issue of the Central Reserve Bank has further been stabilized, completely replacing the "fapi".

Wang Visits Japan

In its relations with Japan, the greatest event of the year was undoubtedly the visit of President Wang Ching-wei to Japan on June 14 in his capacity as the head of the Chinese Republic, which contributed much for the consolidation of friendship between the two nations.

Since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Japan, in view of the spirit of the Sino-Japanese Joint Declaration made at the occasion of Japan's formal recognition of the National Government, restored to the National Government the British Concessions in Tientsin and Canton.

Returning More Plants

Domei

PEKING, March 29.—Fourteen more Chinese factories which have been under the control of the Japanese military authorities, will be returned to their original owners on March 30, on the occasion of the second anniversary of the return of the National Government to Nanking and the foundation of the North China Political Affairs Commission, it was announced by the Japanese Army in North China today.

It is recalled that the Japanese military authorities in North China on February 22 returned 40 Chinese factories under their control to the original owners.

Danish Envoy Received

Domei

NANKING, March 29.—Hjalmar Collin, Danish Minister, who arrived in the capital yesterday, at 10 a.m. today was received by Wang Ching-wei, President of the National Government of China.

President Wang and the Danish Minister exchanged congratulations on the rapprochement recently concluded between the National Government of China and Denmark.

Mr. Collin has been in China since the outbreak of the China Affair and has resumed the office of Danish Minister to Nanking without presenting his credentials.

Peking to Celebrate

Domei

PEKING, March 29.—North China cities already were in festive mood today to celebrate the second anniversary tomorrow of the return of the National Government to Nanking and the foundation of the North China Political Affairs Commission.

In Peking, the Chinese young men's association and Boy Scouts held a mass meeting in the morning under the auspices of the North China Political Affairs Commission, the Municipal Office and the Hsinmin Society.

Other events in honor of the second anniversary included a marathon race for both Japanese and Chinese betwen the Sichihmen Gate and Wanshoushan hill, and concerts and lecture meets.

JAPANESE PRESS COMMENTS

Monday, March 30

NICHI NICHI—Second Anniversary of Nanking National Government

YOMIURI—Second Anniversary of Return to Nanking

ASAHI—Second Anniversary of Return to Capital and Concession Question

Second Anniversary of Nanking National Government

NICHI NICHI—Today we celebrate the auspicious occasion of the second anniversary of the reorganization and return to Nanking of the National Government of China. The National Government which celebrates the second anniversary today is the core for the settlement of the China Affair and the foundation in China for the establishment of a New Order in Greater East Asia.

The National Government is being administered and brought up by strenuous painstaking efforts of President Wang Ching-wei and his colleagues who have been striving hard for the restoration of peace. Boldly standing against disturbances made by the Chungking regime and resisting heavy pressure brought to bear by the United States and Britain, they have succeeded in bringing up the Government to its present status with the support of the Japanese nation. Although they were slurred as traitors of their nation, they forged ahead according to their conviction to save the nation by collaborating with Japan, which pleases us more than anything else. The objective situation surrounding China at present clearly reveals the folly of the Chungking regime which has been trying to continue anti-Japanese resistance by solely depending on the United States and Britain. The position of the National Government, which has been cooperating with Japan for the liberation of 1,000,000,000 peoples in Greater East Asia, has further been consolidated.

President Wang visited this country last summer. Granted an audience by His Majesty the Emperor during his stay in the capital, President Wang tightened his determination to enhance further the cooperation between his country and Japan for the realization of the New Order in Greater East Asia.

Extending a loan of ¥300,000,000 to the National Government, Japan has been giving every possible aid and support for the strengthening of that Government. Peace and order have rapidly been restored in various districts under its administration under Sino-Japanese collaboration. By the ceaseless support of the Japanese Government, the administrative, military and economic structures of the National Government are being steadily strengthened.

As soon as the War of Greater East Asia broke out last year, the National Government declared its determination to share the fate of Japan. The Japanese Forces lost no time in advancing into the concessions of enemy nations to stamp out all hostile activities there, which undoubtedly accelerated further progress and development of the National Government. Moreover, this country recently restored administrative rights in the former British concessions in Tientsin and Canton to the National Government.

While the ardent national desire entertained since the days under the leadership of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen has been fulfilled as the result of the National Government's collaboration with Japan, the Chungking regime, as the puppet of the Anglo-American Powers, is on the verge of collapse. With the expansion of our military achievements in the southern regions, Japan's support to the National Government will further be strengthened for its development.

Second Anniversary of Return to Nanking

YOMIURI—Colonel Nakao Yahagi, Spokesman of the Army Department of the Imperial Headquarters, recently declared that the foundation for the establishment of a New Order in East Asia cannot be firmly laid unless the Chungking military clique is disposed of. Indeed, without the construction of New China by destroying the Chungking regime, the establishment of the New Order in East Asia is unlikely.

For the destruction of the Chungking regime, as pointed out by General Shunroku Hata, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China, military pressure on Chungking must be tightened, while the national power of the Nanking Government must further be fostered in order to expand local peace.

As the result of glorious achievements attained in the War of Greater East Asia, the people are apt to believe that the surrender of the Chungking regime will come in the near future. But such simple-minded wishful thinking must completely be eradicated at this time. On the contrary, it must be remembered that Chiang Kai-shek has been trying to continue resistance resorting to every possible means.

It is quite significant to celebrate the second anniversary of the return to Nanking of the National Government amidst the War of Greater East Asia which is now being carried out for the construction of Greater East Asia.

During the past one year since the celebration of the first anniversary, the National Government has organized its regular army composed of 400,000 troops under the supervision of the Military Affairs Commission. As to the Navy, the Government is planning to hold its first naval conference on April 1 and 2 to discuss matters relative to the strengthening of the river patrol fleet and other defense questions.

As the result of the extensive administrative reform effected in August last year, the structure of the Government has been consolidated further, while its international status has been raised tremendously by recognition by all Axis nations in Europe. German Ambassador Dr. Heinrich Stahmer has already arrived at Nanking.

Peace and order in the districts under its administration have rapidly been restored particularly, as the result of the model peace zone movement which has been carried out for eight months, and which is accompanied by various construction works.

Financially, although no optimistic views are warranted due to the sharp decrease of customs revenue following the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, nevertheless it must be said that the national finance of the Nanking Government has been making wholesome progress as the result of the establishment of the Central Reserve Bank, the extension of a ¥300,000,000 loan and other effective aids rendered by this country.

As soon as Japan entered into a state of war with the United States and Britain on December 8 last year, the National Government lost no time in declaring its collaboration with Japan for the construction of Greater East Asia. Holding a conference of representatives of the Chinese people residing in 12 countries in East Asia on March 5 in Shanghai under the auspices of the National Government, the Chinese leaders passed a resolution to forge ahead for the attainment of common prosperity of East Asiatic peoples in collaboration with Japan.

Simultaneously with the declaration of war, the Japanese Forces in China seized control of various organs of the enemy nations in their concessions, and recently transferred the administrative rights of the British concessions in Tientsin and Canton to the National Government. For the economic reconstruction of Shanghai, they placed restriction on the movement of 18 important commodities and materials. Such steps taken by the Japanese will undoubtedly contribute much toward the strengthening of the National Government.

At this time when the cooperation of the National Government is urgently needed for the construction of Greater East Asia, we sincerely hope for its steady wholesome development.

Second Anniversary of Return to Capital and Concession Question

ASAHI—On the eve of the second anniversary of the return to Nanking of China's capital, President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government, in his interview with press representatives of Japan, China and Germany in the afternoon of March 28 in his official residence, clarified his Government's policy in coping with the new situation created as the result of progress of the War of Greater East Asia.

During the past two years since the return of its capital to Nanking, the National Government has attained amazing achievements. We wish to pay our highest tribute on this occasion to the strenuous efforts exerted by President Wang and leaders of his Government as well as to ardent support given by the Japanese authorities for the development of the Nanking Government.

According to the declaration made on February 18 this year, the Japanese authorities recently restored the administrative rights in the former British concessions in Tientsin and Canton to the National Government. Simultaneously with the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, these two concessions were taken over by the Japanese Forces. The transfer of the administrative rights in these concessions to the National Government means the extinction forever of the British concessions from China. Although the British concession in Hankow was seized by the National Government of China by force some years ago, these two British concessions have now been restored to China by the aid of Japan. As the result, the status of the National Government has been undoubtedly exalted further, both domestically and internationally.

The War of Greater East Asia is being fought for the emancipation of the peoples in Greater East Asia and, at the same time, it affords a golden opportunity for the liberation of China. Since the opening of the war, the former British concessions in China have already been returned to China. Although the final settlement must be made at a peace conference after the war, we believe Japan must take the initiative for the return of foreign concessions in China to the National Government.

Excepting the International Settlement in Shanghai, the remaining foreign concessions in China belong to Japan and France. Since other Axis nations and China itself have their interests in the International Settlements in Shanghai, utmost caution must be exercised for the disposal of various questions relative to it.

We believe Japan must take the initiative in returning its two concessions in China, those in Tientsin and Hankow, and then persuade Italy and France to follow the example of this country. If the foreign concessions in China are returned to China at the earliest opportunity, the main portion of the unequal treaty binding China at present will be removed completely, which will undoubtedly give far-reaching effects to the general situation in Greater East Asia as well as to the Chinese people.

The restoration of all foreign concessions in China will without doubt raise the status of the National Government further. It will also afford a golden chance for Chungking leaders to reflect on their errors and understand the true intentions of this country.

Apart from the above consideration, for the complete independence of China as the pre-requisite for the consolidation further of the Japan-Manchoukuo-China relations as the axis in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, Japan must always look at the main issue of the situation.

Anti-Axis Sentiment Increasing in Brazil

(Continued from Page 1)

and every Japanese, harboring baseless insinuations that they might be Fifth Columnists. The intention of the Government in spreading the rumor about the mysterious letter is none other than to inoculate fear against the Japanese into the minds of the Brazilians, and then to effect a wholesale arrest.

An explosion occurred on Friday at a gun-powder manufacturing plant in Sao Paulo. Although the police hinted that the cause of the accident was either due to an explosion in the boiler, or that it was possibly caused by strikers, the Japanese were taken into custody and questioned. It seems that each time an unforeseen incident happens, the authorities suspect the Japanese residents.

According to information reaching here this morning, someone had attempted to blast a bridge between Sao Paulo and Santos. A large-scale manhunt was launched immediately, but fortunately the culprit was found to have been a Brazilian. The officials must have been disappointed for they were hoping that the guilty person would be a Japanese so that the anti-Japanese sentiment could be further fanned by this incident.

A rather amusing incident happened the other day. A group of Brazilians, angered by the name of a thoroughfare in Rio de Janeiro which was called the "Rome Street", pulled down the sign and replaced it with a new one, "Allies Street".

Tokyo: Is there any person who came to Argentina from Brazil?

Buenos Aires: Not a chance. For one thing, it is next to impossible to secure a passport and for another, the procedures at the border and the surveillance is very strict. However, due to various objections, no steps have so far been taken to confiscate the Japanese property, but it seems to be inevitable that the Government will eventually take over the properties and may eventually participate in the war. It is highly possible also that the public may create a riot.

Dependent on U.S.

Brazil is dependent, politically and economically, on the United States and President Vargas and other high political and military officials are tinged with Anglo-American color. However, since there are many among those holding lower posts who are opposed to the President's policy, it is impossible to maintain national unity if the country is to stride toward a war. Moreover, the 1,200,000 Germans, 1,500,000 Italians and 250,000 Japanese in Brazil occupy an important position in the economic structure of Brazil.

Whether or not it is wise for Brazil to "pick the chestnuts out of the fire" for America in spite of these conditions, is only too clear.

Tokyo: What is the attitude of other South American countries?

Buenos Aires: Notwithstanding the vigorous efforts of the United States, Argentina and Chile, the two largest nations in South America, are turning a deaf ear to the flowery words of the Americans, and are trying to adhere to their policy of strict neutrality.

The new Chilean President was a strong supporter of democracy, and consequently, much was expected of his activities from the anti-Axis elements, but in a recent press interview, he clarified his intention of placing priority on internal affairs, giving secondary importance to the diplomatic question. The release of Japanese subjects interned on suspicion of espionage is evident proof that Chile is approaching closer toward the Axis camp, or at least, the country is avoiding any measures which might cause friction with the Axis Powers.

Andaman Occupation Played Up

The decisive effect in forming these two countries' policies, undoubtedly, is the war situation. Consequently, a great deal of prominence was given to the Japanese occupation of the Andaman Islands, pointing out that this success of the Japanese Forces will place Germany and Italy at an advantage in prosecuting their new operations, at the same time, facilitating the Japanese military strategies in the Indian Ocean.

Tokyo: How is the situation in the maritime transportation route between South America and the United States, particularly after the entire route was exposed to the menace of Axis submarine operations?

Buenos Aires: According to a recent announcement issued by the American Navy Department, no less than 105 vessels have been sent to the bottom in the Atlantic within one week alone, which implies that one-fifth of the total number of American tankers has been sent to a watery grave.

Such being the case, the Latin American countries, which are depending considerably on the United States for various materials, are greatly effected, particularly Uruguay, whose business has been practically paralyzed.

Until recently, three large ships of the 35,000-ton class were operating between Buenos Aires and America, but the services have been disrupted about a week ago. Although smaller ships are replacing them, it is far from sufficient to transport food supplies and materials. Even in Buenos Aires, therefore, opinions have been voiced to enforce rationing of food, though it is doubtful whether this measure will be actually introduced. The most acute shortage is felt in the supply of paper for news publication as the majority was supplied hitherto by the United States.

9 Japanese in Cuba Reported Interned

(Continued from Page 1)

part of the United States, in consequence of which America's energy is very much decentralized, observers here conclude.

Army-Navy Cooperation Sought

Domei

LISBON, March 27.—To cope with Axis submarine warfare which has been taking enormous toll of American shipping along the United States coasts, General George C. Marshall, United States Army chief-of-staff, and Admiral Ernest Joseph King, Commander-in-Chief of the United States fleet, jointly issued new instructions for closer cooperation between the army and navy commanders, it was reported here from Washington today.

These instructions reportedly govern sea operations for the protection of shipping, as well as anti-submarine and other operations against enemy seaborne activities.

In accordance with these instructions, it was said, United States army defense commanders have assigned army air units in the coastal areas to naval commanders.

Meanwhile, it was reported that unity of command already exists for all army and navy forces in the Hawaiian Islands and the Caribbean, where the supreme command has been assigned to the navy. All United States forces in Panama were said to have been placed under the army.

Another U.S. Freighter Sunk

Domei

BERLIN, March 27.—The U.S. Navy Department today announced that an American freighter has been torpedoed at a point 16 kilometers off Madras, according to a D.N.B. Lisbon dispatch quoting Washington reports.

Showdown on India Seen Likely at Meet

(Continued from Page 1)

into a few federations.

Sir Stafford's move seems to have partly succeeded judging from the report received in Berlin that the Muslim League is quite silent about the British proposal. The League's erstwhile desire, it is recalled, is in the realization of its own state apart from the Hindus, the "Parkistan" movement of the League being the chief machinery for the aim.

As repotred in Berlin, the Asahi dispatch further remarks, Sir Stafford was expected to make the official revelation of the British proposal in India at 6 p.m. (9:30 p.m., Japan Time) on March 29. Observers said, however, that the British envoy would not disclose the original proposal brought by him from Britain, but a modified one, resultant from his talks with various national leaders in India.

Difficulties Seen

Domei

STOCKHOLM, March 28.—Sir Stafford Cripps, British Lord Privy Seal and special envoy to India, is believed to have been confronted with considerable difficulty in negotiating with leaders of various circles in India on India's future status, it was reported here today from New Delhi.

Following his meeting this morning with a delegation of Indian Princes, Sir Stafford reportedly had a series of conferences from noon with Rajah Gopalachari, former Premier of the Madras State, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, leader of the Liberals, and Sikandar Hyat Khan, Premier of the Punjab State.

Due to the lack of full understanding among various Indian groups, the British special envoy is scheduled to have further talks on the British proposal with Mahatma Mohandas K. Gandhi, representative of the right wing of the Assembly and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, leader of the Indian National Congress, the report revealed.

According to the New Delhi report, heated discussions were conducted twice yesterday morning and night by leaders of the All-Indian Muslim League on the Cripps plan.

The Working Committee of the Indian National Congress is slated to meet tomorrow in a session in which the contents of the British proposal will be examined in full from various angles.

To Submit Opinions

Domei

LISBON, March 28.—Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, President of the Indian Liberal League, is ready to submit to Sir Stafford Cripps, British Lord Privy Seal and special envoy to India, a memorandum of the league's opinions on the Cripps proposal concerning the Indian problem, it was reported here today from New Delhi.

Aims of Mission Noted

Domei

BERNE, March 28.—The purpose of the mission of Sir Stafford Cripps, British Lord Privy Seal, is to obtain active Indian cooperation with Britain in the latter's prosecution of the war in exchange for India's political freedom, the Neue Zuricher Zeitung reported here today, quoting Indian sources in London.

Five important details of Sir Stafford's mission, as reported by the paper were as follows:

1. Indian leaders should promise all-out aid to Britain in the latter's prosecution of the war until final victory is won.
2. Britain should give India a constitutional status which will enable India to enjoy political freedom.
3. Britain should allow India to call a National Congress after the war in order to decide a new Indian Constitution.
4. The Government-General's Council should consist of Indians only. The posts of Foreign, Finance and Defense Ministers should be filled by Indians, and the reorganization of the council should be instituted immediately along this line.
5. A new minor wartime Cabinet should be formed immediately in order to supervise national policies.

Speech Scheduled

Domei

LISBON, March 28.—The contents of the British proposal to India will be explained Monday night to all the Indian people on a nationwide radio hook-up by Sir Stafford Cripps, British Lord Privy Seal, the special envoy to India told the press today, according to a New Delhi message received here.

The British special envoy reportedly will again hold conferences tomorrow with Mahatma Mohandas K. Gandhi and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, leader of the Indian National Congress Party.

At the press conference today Sir Stafford further revealed his intention to see leaders of the Indian Communist Party soon.

NIPPONESE LEADERS NEEDED FOR SHONAN

Increase of Agricultural Activities Will Solve Problem Of Unemployment

The work of reconstruction in Shonanto has made amazing progress and it is fast becoming Japanized. However, the bright future of the country is marred by one cloud, the number of the unemployed, according to a Yomiuri correspondent reporting from Shonanto on Monday.

The correspondent further points out that this can be eliminated by promoting the agriculture of the land under Japanese leadership, which will at the same time make the country self-sufficient in the matter of foodstuffs.

"All the old familiar things seemed unfamiliar to me as I looked round the streets of Shonan," he said. "I wondered why. Rising-Sun flags waved gaily from all the houses, and stalwart, sun-burnt Japanese officers and soldiers walked along the streets. That must be the reason, I thought.

"Yes, once the Rising Sun flags were hoisted on the house-tops of Singapore, Singapore was no longer Singapore. It became Shonanto. Looking at the flags I said to myself, 'This is Shonanto!'

"A special city government has been established in Shonan with such notables as Shigemasa Sunada and Shigeo Odate, the latter is the Mayor of Shonan. The reconstruction of the city is not a mere imposition of Japanese forms of administration on the old British remnants. The change is fundamental. The Government is aiming at rebirth, not reform. The gaily fluttering Sun flags and the stalwart forms of our soldiers are symbolic of this.

Traffic Now Resumed

"The work of construction began with the restoration of traffic. The formal ceremony of the opening of the railway that runs through the Malay Peninsula from north to south was held amidst the rejoicings of the people a month ago.

"A further cause of rejoicing on the part of the people was the opening of the trolley-bus system on March 15, one month after the fall of Singapore. These buses are always full of passengers, including Japanese soldiers, Malays, Indians and Chinese. The sight is like an omnibus representation of the racial harmony of the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

"The garages are filled with automobiles. There is an amazing number of these automobiles and despite the restrictions on the use of gasoline, the streets are crowded with taxis, coupes, tourers, limousines and roadsters."

However, as clearly exemplified by Wataru Watanabe, the Vice-Chief of the Military Administration Department, the correspondent stated that oversea communications are much more vital to Malaya. With the object of economizing on fuel, the authorities are at present concentrating on the utilization of sailing-boats, and at the same time they have put into operation a program for the building of ships at the docks. In this connection, the Mitsubishi Company is playing an important role.

Measures for assuring the safety of the people as well as a new currency system have been established. After the fighting was over, there was a serious danger of inflation, for 700,000,000 Straits dollars had flowed into the city as the Imperial Forces pressed down from the north. However, the authorities have settled prices especially those of foodstuffs and have rigidly controlled the distribution system. Inflation was nipped in the bud and the people have learned to trust the Government implicity.

Japanese Yen Strong

It is interesting to note, he declared, that the military notes have gained great popularity among the people. There is still a certain quantity of Straits dollars in circulation but the people refuse to even look at them. They want the notes used by the Army. On March 20, the Yokohama Specie Bank and the Bank of Taiwan were opened and it is expected that the Straits dollar will soon be replaced by the Japanese yen.

The city has been cleaned up by more than 2,000 Indian soldiers, and the reservoirs at Bukit Timah and at Fort Canning have been restored and enlarged. Singapore fell because it lacked water but Shonan is blessed with plenty of water.

The electric lighting system has been restored and the citizens can enjoy the luxury of refrigerators and electric fans.

"Ice factories have commenced business," he continued. "Bright lights, iced fruits, and invigorating cold showers, all these are ours, and I feel sorry for the people back in Japan."

Public order is maintained by the soldiers only. The radio and the newspapers cooperate with them.

City Broadcasts Again

The British-Malay Broadcasting Station on Thomson Hill, which had been destroyed by the retreating British troops, has been restored, and on March 13 loud-speakers were placed at seven different places in the city.

The newspapers include the Shonan Nippo, Shonan Times, Warta Malayu, (Malay), and the Azarta Hindustan, (Indian). By order of the authorities, all the newspapers contain a Japanese column and the citizens are enthusiastically studying the Japanese language.

The offices of the Shonan Nippo are situated on Robinson Road. From early in the morning before sunrise, hundreds of Chinese may be seen struggling with one another to get to the fore so that they may be the first to buy the paper when the doors open. The firm can only issue 10,000 copies, and there are 60,000 Chinese who want to read the paper. It is no wonder that the paper, which is seven sen per copy, often sells for 50 sen.

The soldiers are provided with their own paper called the War of Construction, issued by the Propaganda Section, which also issues the Shonan Shimbun, a Japanese paper.

The bright prospects of Shonan's future has only one cloud. That is the number of the unemployed for 70 to 80 per cent of the population have lost their jobs due to the war. The authorities are distributing food to them every day, and so peace and order is maintained.

"There is a scarcity of vegetables and meat," he stated but self-sufficiency methods will be put into operation and the country will produce what it needs.

"As regards meat, the Japanese fishermen can catch enough fish from the seas around to feed the people as substitute for meat. The soil is fertile and labor is abundant.

"What the country needs at present are Japanese leaders and the work of construction calls for Japanese."

U.S. BASE AT ALASKA CLAIMING ATTENTION

Only Point From Which America Can Attack Japan From North

"With the advent of spring and the general thaw which sets in, causing the melting of the icebergs in the Bering Sea, Alaska will jump into the limelight as the only American base available for attacking Japan from the north." Thus stated Ichiro Iguchi, member of the Pacific Society, in a description of the United States Government's frantic efforts to construct bases there, given to the Yomiuri on Saturday. Mr. Iguchi further declared:

"Alaska, covering an area of 590,000 square miles, was purchased from Russia by the United States in 1867 for only $7,200,000. Until rich gold deposits were discovered near the Yukon River in 1896, this American territory in the north was called 'An American Ice Box,' meaning a useless place of intense cold.

"However, strategical importance, has come to be attached to the detached territory in the north in recent years. Already there exist many military bases in the regions. Sitka and Anchorage are noted as army bases; Juneau as an air base and Kadia Island as naval and air bases.

"Fairbanks, heart of Alaska, also boasts of large-scale army and air bases, where more than several thousand troops are stationed. How big the air base is seen in the fact that the runway of the airport is 7,000 feet in length.

"The Aleutian Islands were designated in February of last year by President Roosevelt as a defense district. With the issuance of the executive decree, the islands started humming with the activities of navy and army engineers. Dutch Harbor, naval port, was further strengthened to serve as a powerful base for U.S. fleets.

"However, to what extent the geographical conditions and frantic efforts made for the strengthening of armaments in those regions will help the United States realize its dream of attacking this country from the north, only God knows."

Thailand Seizes Mines

Transocean

BANGKOK, March 20.—Confiscation of 53 tin mines, 10 rubber plantations and 13 forest concessions, all owned by foreigners, is announced today by competent authorities.

British Miners Discharged

Transocean

LISBON, March 20.—Prompted by the serious coal situation in Britain, the British Army has decided to release from its ranks, 100,000 miners, according to the London Daily Telegraph.

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EAST ASIA MEDICAL BODY TO BE INAUGURATED SOON

Includes Representatives of China, Manchoukuo and Inner Mongolia

For the purpose of promoting cooperation in the field of medicine in East Asia, medical representatives of Manchoukuo, Inner Mongolia, Chosen, Formosa, and North, Central and South China will inaugurate an "East Asia Medical Association," at their meeting scheduled to be held at the Industrial Club in Tokyo on March 31, according to Domei.

The decision was adopted Sunday afternoon, at a conference attended by 24 representatives at the Marunouchi Kaikan.

Following the inauguration ceremony of the association, medical representatives of various sections of East Asia will give lectures on March 31.

EDUCATION REFORM SET

Japanese to Be Taught in Schools Under Shanghai Council

All schools under direct control of the Shanghai Municipal Council, will undergo a thoroughgoing reform in their curriculum in accordance with the new situation arising from the Greater East Asia War, the Miyako reports from Shanghai, according to Domei.

Beginning with the new school term starting on April 7, the Japanese language will be taught by Japanese teachers in all schools where only British and American teachers formerly were teaching. The decision was adopted after consultations with Japanese authorities.

Speakers Visit Shrines

Domei

NAGOYA, March 29.—Following their visits to the Ise Grand Shrines and the Kashihara Shrine as well as the Momoyama Mausoleum, Kazutami Tago and Sakusaburo Uchigasaki, Speaker and Vice-Speaker respectively of the House of Representatives, arrived here at 11 a.m. today to pay their respects at the Atsuta Shrine.

Indian Budget Passed

Transocean

BANGKOK, March 20.—By 44 votes to 14, the Indian National Assembly today approved the Government budget, according to reports from New Delhi.

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